FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARGENTINA PARTICIPATES IN PERU-ECUADOR TALKS

PY310119 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jan (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor will not go to the consultative meeting regarding the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict, called by the OAS for next Monday at 1600 at the Washington headquarters of the inter-American organization. Raul Quijano, this country's ambassador to the organization, will take his place at the meeting.

San Martin Palace has accepted the Brazilian invitation to this country, as one of the three other guarantors of the 1942 peace treaty between Peru and Ecuador, to participate in a consultative meeting which will take place tomorrow in the capital of the neighboring country. The meeting will be attended by Oscar Camilion, Argentine ambassador to Brazil.

ECUADOREAN ENVOY TO ARGENTINA REFUTES BELAUNDE

PY020014 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (TELAM)--The Ecuadorean Embassy in Buenos Aires this afternoon issued a communique in reply to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry's declarations made public yesterday. The communique says that the words of the Peruvian chief of state are totally false and refutes point by point his assertions, especially the one regarding the existence of well-defined borderlines in the region where the conflict broke out.

The communique states that Peru is resorting to misrepresentation or distortion in an effort to do the impossible, that is, to alter reality to misinform the public. It then says that the vigilance posts and the Ecuadorean towns of Paquisha, Mayaico and others in the southeastern area of the Ecuadorean territory have been for many years where they are today, that nothing has been changed and that names have not been switched by Ecuador. The truth is that Peru has at this time given to those towns the military names of Vigilance Post 22 (VP 22), Vigilance Post 3 (VP 3), Vigilance Post 4 (VP 4) and other similar designations in an attempt to take possession of them.

The communique indicates that the Peruvian president, prime minister and foreign minister, if their allegations branding Ecuador as an aggressor and usurper were true, are disparaging the Peruvian Armed Forces, which are thus cast in a bad light for failing to take notice of the Ecuadorean invasion for so many years.

The communique then notes that Peru refers to Peruvian and Ecuadorean territories as though borderlines between the two countries were already established peacefully by common agreement. This is totally false, especially in the El Condor Mountain Range, where the armed clashes are taking place.

It adds that Peru tries to set borderlines today wherever it pleases or wherever it can, as it has done during the 160-year duration of this problem, through gradual and stealthy moves first and through the use of force today, as in 1941 and 1942.

The communique then accuses President Belaunde of rejecting the peaceful intercession offered by the pope, the Spanish king, the president of Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, the UN and OAS secretaries general and the Argentine Brazilian, Chilean and U.S. Governments, which are the guarantors of the peace treaty.

Peru, according to the communique, has given wide publicity to the concentration of large land, air and naval forces all along its borders with Ecuador up to the Colombian border.

The communique then notes that pictures of Soviet-made tanks have been distributed throughout the continent, disregarding the fact that such tanks are only operational on ground topographically different that the steep, mountainous ground where the Ecuadorean soldiers are now fighting to defend the small territory to which our country has been reduced after so many years of Peruvian intrusion. It then points out that such tanks can only operate in the plains of the coastal zone on the common border near the Pacific Ocean.

Finally, the communique states that President Belaunde has committed an impropriety in talking about political dividends that President Jaime Roldos might be trying to collect. The world knows that Ecuador is not confronting popular subversion as Peru is, nor is it facing the serious economic problems the Peruvian people are so patiently suffering--to a large degree because of the large military expenditures which have sapped the economy of that rich country with the purchase of Soviet weapons.

NAVAL FLEET TO BE MODERNIZED IN 5-YEAR PERIOD

PY310353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0912 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (TELAM)--Official sources have announced that the Argentine Navy will renew its fleet within a 5-year period, thus placing it at the technological level currently required for the defense of its coasts.

Since the Middle East crisis, the strategic value of the South Atlantic has become important for the Western nations, which receive from that region an important amount of the energy and mining resources required for their industries. As a result of this situation Argentina, which formerly was a country of little strategic importance on the world chess board, has now become one of the most important pieces. It is not ruled out, indeed, among international observers that the U.S. Government will try to reach an agreement, even an alliance, with Argentina and Brazil to establish greater control over the southern Atlantic.

The Argentine Navy reserves an important role for national industries in its plans to renew its materiel. Last November, the navy commissioned among its units the missile-carrying destroyer Santisima Trinidad, built by the state naval shipyard with British technology. The Santisima Trinidad is the sister ship of the Hercules, which was commissioned to the war fleet in August 1977. The Hercules has a 3,500-ton capacity and its main weapon is the Sea Dart missile launcher.

The Santisima Trinidad and the Hercules can sail through chemically or radioactively contaminated zones. At the commissioning ceremony for the Santisima Trinidad, Vice Adm Haroldo Enrique Dahn--director of naval materiel--termed the construction of the ship an authentic technical exploit achieved by the Argentine naval industry. Through agreements with German enterprises, Argentina is building six frigates in its shipyards, which will also start building conventional submarines in a short time. Argentina already has experience in this sector of the war industry. At the Buenos Aires port, the Tandanor company has built two submarines of German origin which arrived in the country unassembled. CONET [National Technical Education Council] has taken the first step, through the training of naval engineers and technicians, to prepare for the construction of two ships per year in its own shipyard.

GENERAL VIOLA TO ASSUME PRESIDENCY 29 MARCH

PY310336 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] The transfer of the Presidency from Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (ret) to Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret) will take place on 29 March as stipulated in documents of the national reorganization process and despite the fact that it is a Sunday. This was confirmed yesterday by a military spokesman, who denied rumors that the ceremony might be advanced or postponed by a few days.

The ceremony will be held at the national congress palace, seat of the military junta, probably at 1000. During the ceremony General Viola will take the oath and assume power. Before this, General Videla will read a message to the junta in which he will outline the work that has been done. This speech is a substitute for the traditional presidential messages before the two chambers of the congress. When this part of the ceremony is over, the new president will move over to government house, where he will administer the oath to the members of the national cabinet who will participate in his administration. It is possible that he will then address a message to the people.

AIR FORCE APPROVES GOVERNMENT SERVICE LIST

PY301308 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2359 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jan (TELAM)--A military source today confirmed the list of high-ranking air force officers who will hold government posts in the upcoming presidential term to begin on 29 March. The list has been approved by air force headquarters.

The list includes Gen Osvaldo Cacciatore, who will continue as mayor of the city of Buenos Aires; Gen Julio Cesar Porcile will be labor minister; Gen Amilcar Arguelles, public health minister; and Gen Jose Miret, planning secretary. Gen Rolando Ghisani will continue as governor of Mendoza Province; Gen Antonio Diego Lopez will be Santa Cruz Province governor; Gen Guillermo J. Piastrellini, La Rioja Province governor; and Gen Hugo Nicolas di Risio, San Luis Province governor. Maj Gen Jesus Orlando Capellini will be the future Argentine ambassador to Australia; Gen Rodolfo C. Santos, ambassador to Guatemala, Maj Gen Roberto Temporini, ambassador to Israel and Gen Jose Maria Romero will continue as ambassador to Bolivia.

DRAFT REPLY TO POPE JOHN PAUL II COMPLETED

PY302317 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Jan 81 p 2-3

[Excerpts] The highest-ranking officials of the Presidency and the Foreign Ministry yesterday finished, during an unusually long meeting, the writing of the draft reply to the suggestions made by Pope John Paul II to Argentina and Chile on 12 December regarding the southern border dispute.

As has been happening lately, there was total secrecy regarding the key points of the discussion which was reflected by the short official communique released after the meeting.

The meeting lasted from 1710 to 2145 and the following communique was then released:

"During the meeting the study was continued of the suggestions made on an earlier occasion by his holiness, Pope John Paul II, regarding the border problem in the south with the Republic of Chile."

PERU-ECUADOR TREATY GUARANTORS APPEAL FOR PEACE

PA011834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that the four guarantors of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean peace protocol have called on the governments of Peru and Ecuador to publicly state their disposition to cease hostilities immediately.

According to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman, the call was made last night in telegrams sent to the foreign ministers of the two nations at the end of a meeting held here by the ambassadors of Argentina, Chile and the United States and by Baena Soares, acting foreign minister of Brazil. These nations are the four guarantors of the 1942 peace protocol between Peru and Ecuador.

The spokesman also reported that the representatives of the four guarantors also sent a telegram to the OAS Permanent Council reporting on the appeal to the governments of Ecuador and Peru.

The representatives of the four nations held their first meeting here last Friday to study the situation in the region and urged the governments of the two nations to seek peace.

According to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman, the representatives of the four guarantors met again here last night "out of concern over the serious reports on the continuation of the armed incidents."

He added that the governments of Ecuador and Peru had answered the first appeal to peace by stating their goodwill and thanking the four guarantors for "their intercession."

According to the spokesman, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, "out of concern over the serious reports on the continuation of armed incidents decided to issue a fervent call to Peru and Ecuador to make a public announcement of their disposition to issue immediate orders for a strict cease-fire along the border and to take the pertinent measures to stop all the hostilities."

The guarantors' meeting was convened by the Peruvian Government which rejected the OAS mechanism to end the hostilities with Ecuador. Ecuador accepted the intercession of the regional organization.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States immediately agreed to hold the meeting called by Peru and their representatives met here on Friday for the first time.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro who is accompanying President Figueiredo on an official visit to France and Portugal will be represented by Alarico da Silveria, Brazilian ambassador to the OAS, during the meeting of the OAS consultative body in Washington tomorrow.

The Peruvian-Ecuadorean peace treaty was signed in January 1942 in Rio de Janeiro following a 10 day war between the two nations over the possession of 230,000 square km of territory in the Amazon region, claimed by both Ecuador and Peru.

PERUVIAN BORDER CONFLICT CONTINUES; PAQUISHA FALLS

Garrison Visits by President

PA301510 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The president of the republic yesterday paid a visit to the military garrisons along the border in the provinces of El Oro Luja, Zaruma and the Amazon region of (Malluica), and held meetings with the garrison commanders. He also visited the hospital at Zamora to see the Ecuadorean soldiers wounded in combat in Paquisha.

Meanwhile, an official communique issued to the nation at 2300 says there was an uneasy calm yesterday despite the active military movements being carried out by the Peruvian Armed Forces in the area.

The president visited the region around noon and was back in Quito around 1800.

Despite the state of emergency which, according to the constitution, grants the president of the republic the power to assume all special powers, the international situation is normal because the Ecuadoreans have remained clam, which the government appreciates.

Calm Situation in Country

PA301939 Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Quito, 30 Jan (AFP)--Ecuador was calm this morning, waiting for the intervention by the OAS, the Colombian and Venezuelan presidents and other leaders of the continent to resolve its conflict with Peru.

Meanwhile, all political parties, unions, workers, students and peasants have condemned the Peruvian Army's attack, which the Ecuadorean Government denounced on Wednesday. They also expressed support for President Jaime Roldos' handling of the situation.

The situation has reached a standstill. Yesterday no [words indistinct] peace in the country. All activities are taking place normally, except in the schools, because students are on vacation.

The national Ecuatoriana Airlines has suspended its flights to Lima, and Aeroperu has cancelled its flights to Quito.

President Jaime Roldos has twice inspected military border posts in the south and southeast. Roldos, Defense Minister Maj Gen Marco Aurelio Subia and Gen Richeliu Levoyer, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command, have been meeting with the chiefs of the various garrisons.

Concern by Pope

PA302132 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 30 Jan (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera today received a message from Pope John Paul II in which he expresses his deep concern over the course of events on the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border, which could do irreparable harm. The pope invoked divine protection for all those who promote the irreplaceable cause of peace.

Acceptance of Offered Help

PA302218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 30 Jan (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos has accepted the Colombian-Venezuelan offer of assistance for the reestablishment of peace on Ecuador's southern border with Peru. In his answer to the presidents of Venezuela and Colombia, the president said that he has received "with deep pleasure the message of the two friendly presidents, members of the Andean Group, in which they note their concern for the deplorable events that began on 22 January and which were caused, as Ecuador has reported, by an act of armed aggression by Peru."

"I greatly appreciate," Roldos said, "the fraternal and supportive nature of the message we received, which states the willingness of the two illustrious chiefs of state to contribute to the search for formulas to resolve the present situation."

This requires and involves, he added, immediate action to implement the principles that Andean countries should uphold as members of the Cartagena Agreement, of the OAS and of the United Nations, principles which my country faithfully observes, as it has demonstrated by turning to the Permanent Council and the system of consultation of the regional organization.

"In Ecuador," Roldos said, "just as there exists the determination to defend the country's territorial integrity with dignity and firmness, there also exists the determination to resolve any disagreement by the peaceful means that civilized coexistence demands, which are, on the other hand, permanent postulates." [as received] In closing, Roldos stated, "In reiterating my thanks for your good will and willingness to help in the reestablishments of peace, I inform you that Ecuador accepts the fraternal cooperation that has been offered."

'Stable' Border Situation

PA302318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2238 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 30 Jan (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Armed Forces High Command said today that the situation along the eastern and southern borders of the country is "stable."

The bulletin released by government spokesman Augusto Alvarar says that no actions occurred this morning and early afternoon.

Regarding the country's general situation, the spokesman said that "calm prevails in all the provinces," according to reports by the governors to the Government Ministry.

However, he said that in Macara, close to the Peruvian border, the Loja Province governor had urged the people to remain calm when some residents expressed their intention to evacuate the area.

In the rest of the province, he added, trade, banks and markets are operating normally.

In Oro Province, on the border with Peru, controls were established over the 700 Peruvian students studying at the Machala Technical University.

In Zamora Province, where the military detachments are located which, according to Ecuadorean authorities, were attacked last Wednesday, there is "nothing new" to report.

In other cities, as well as in the capital, there have been many student, labor and political demonstrations in support of the government and the armed forces and protesting the territorial aggression.

New Peruvian Attack

PA310305 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0234 GMT 31 Jan 81

[LATIN editorial note: "The following dispatch from Quito was the object of official censorship after the Ecuadorean Government imposed the measure for all reports dealing with the border conflict with Peru"]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Rafael Garcia, director of national sovereignty of the Foreign Ministry, has said in a news conference in the Foreign Ministry that "a new attack on Paquisha occurred a few minutes ago."

The official indicated that the aforementioned attack was carried out "in fulfillment of the announcement by Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa" to the effect that Peru had achieved control of the Paquisha military post.

García, a former foreign minister, did not give details of the attack. Ecuador has charged that similar actions were carried out on 22 and 28 January by Peruvian helicopter gunships and military planes against the Ecuadorean post located some 670 km south of here.

Ecuador and Peru have maintained a border dispute for almost 40 years as a result of an armed conflict in which Ecuador lost important areas of its territory, including the Amazon region.

Special Cabinet Meeting

PA310020 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Report by Ramiro Carrillo from press room of Government Palace--live]

[Excerpts] A special cabinet meeting has been called by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. The ministers will meet in a few minutes. The various ministers are arriving at the Government Palace.

Health Minister Humberto Cuillen Murillo has just given newsmen an important report as he arrived for the special cabinet meeting. The minister first sent a message to the Ecuadorean people:

[Begin recording] [Cuillen] All the actions which deal with medical attention and supplies are being coordinated by the Health Ministry, the military health section and all the country's health institutions. For this purpose, we have issued a call to the country's medical corps, regardless of whether or not they fall under the Public Health Ministry, and to the professional personnel who work [words indistinct] to collect the emergency medicine that might be needed. Medical personnel, instruments and medicine are being sent to the provinces of Zamora, Loja and El Oro. Tomorrow, I will probably go to those provinces to carry more medicine which might be necessary.

[Question Indistinct]

[Answer] We have gotten in touch with some institutions of [words indistinct] to collect the largest amount possible of human plasma, [words indistinct], pain killers and antibiotics which might be the most needed. The National Hygiene Institute is working 24 hours a day to prepare the largest amount possible of [words indistinct].

[Question] Has there been a message from the International Red Cross?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] But all the health sector institutions are cooperating in this situation. [end recording]

Demonstration Against Attacks

PA310311 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] At noon today another patriotic demonstration was staged in front of the Government Palace, with the people gathering en masse to reject the Peruvian aggression against the Paquisha military post in eastern Ecuador. The crowd forced first lady Marta de Roldos and then President Jaime Roldos Aguilera to come out to the balcony to greet the demonstrators. The president of the republic only raised his arm and shouted: Long live Ecuador, before returning to the interior of the palace. Meanwhile, cheers for Ecuador and condemnation of the Peruvian armed aggression were the keynotes of the demonstration.

Denial of Retreat

PA310324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 30 Jan (EFE)--Ecuadorean Defense Minister Marco A. Subia, "emphatically" denied tonight that the Peruvian forces had taken the military post at Paquisha, as the Peruvian Government has announced.

In an Armed Forces High Command communqiue, Subia said that the Paquisha post had been bombed by Peruvian planes and helicopters eight times last Wednesday.

The attack, he added, was repelled by Ecuadorean military forces which shot down two enemy aircraft. It was also officially reported that two Ecuadoreans were killed and others wounded during the attacks.

The military communique adds that as a result of the firmness of the defending Ecuadorean forces, Peru did not make any air attacks on Thursday or today. However, a new Peruvian air attack was made this afternoon.

Subia said that in spite of the latest attack the Ecuadorean troops remain firm at the Paquisha post and that "there is not a single Peruvian soldier in the area because the attacks have been strictly from the air."

The bulletin says that Peru is involved in a permanent campaign of "lies with the purpose of deceiving their people, which have huge domestic problems, as well as world public opinion. However, their contradictions make it clearly evident that there is a desire to create confusion."

It gives as an example that Lt Hugo Valencia was wounded during the first attack on Paquisha, on 22 January. This was repeatedly denied by Peru.

When Ecuador protested the bombing, the bulletin emphasizes, the Peruvian Government kept silent and then tried to conceal its aggression by accusing the Ecuadorean Government, in spite of the fact that the Ecuadorean soldiers were only defending the Paquisha post.

This incident created tension along the border which reached a critical point Wednesday when the attacks were repeated, according to Ecuador's protest.

The military bulletin concludes by saying all is normal at the other border posts and that the armed forces will defend national integrity.

Foreign Minister to OAS Meeting

PA310335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 30 Jan (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde will leave for Washington on Sunday to participate in Monday's foreign relations meeting called by the OAS.

The chief of Ecuadorean diplomacy told AFP tonight, as he left the cabinet meeting, that he will attend the continental meeting to defend the Ecuadorean cause and protest Peru's military aggression against his country.

President Jaime Roldos Aguilera met tonight at the palace with the full cabinet in order to analyze the hostilities which exist with Peru.

A government spokesman said at the end of the session that they were optimistic that things will gradually improve and that the efforts made by the Foreign Ministry before international organizations, especially the OAS, will bear positive results during Monday's meeting in Washington.

Details of New Paquisha Attack

PY310612 Paris AFP in Spanish 0545 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 31 Jan (AFP)--The Armed Forces High Command released an official communique at midnight announcing that the Ecuadorean military camp at Paquisha was bombed during the last hours of Friday. According to the official report, combat planes and helicopter gunships of the Peruvian Air Force bombed this camp and, the report indicates, the presence of a large force of Peruvian commandos was noted. The report also indicates that the forces of this camp found themselves facing a larger force.

Protocol Guarantors' Meeting

PA311610 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The four countries which are guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol strongly exhorted Ecuador and Peru this morning to find a peaceful solution to their border problem in the interests of continental harmony and fraternity.

Argentina, Brazil, the United States and Chile made the exhortation to the two countries at the end of a meeting which lasted 3 and 1/4 hours, as a first step in an attempt to restore peace between Peru and Ecuador.

The text of the message to the two countries was not released immediately because it took more time than was expected to put it in Spanish, English and Portuguese.

Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camilion announced in Brasilia that there were no plans to meet again during the weekend unless Ecuador and Peru expressed their desire to hold talks on a solution.

Manuel Roca Zela, Peruvian ambassador to Brazil, requested that the representatives of the four countries meet again on Thursday. At the end of the meeting they refused to make any comment, indicating that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry would issue a communique which so far it has not.

This meeting which was presided over by Joao Clemente Baena Soarez, acting foreign minister of Brazil, was the latest diplomatic effort made by these countries to find a solution to the conflict between Ecuador and Peru.

The meeting of the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States was interpreted by observers as an effort by the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol to find a formula to solve the conflict before the OAS foreign ministers special meeting takes place on Monday in Washington.

Civil Defense Front Formation

PA311943 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1655 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 31 Jan (EFE)--An Ecuadorean civil defense front was formed here early Saturday morning in Quito by various political parties.

The document is signed by the leaders of the Democratic Leftist (social democrats), the Alfarist Radical Front and the Democratic Party (liberals), the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition (center rightists), the Popular Democratic Movement, and the Peoples Democratic Union (leftists).

In a communique addressed to President Jaime Roldos, the political leaders announced their determination to form in each town "a trench to defend national dignity."

The other 5 political parties (out of the 12 existing in Ecuador) have delivered individual communiques rejecting the Peruvian aggression and supporting the measures adopted by the government to defend territorial integrity.

The decision to form this front was consolidated after it was learned that Peruvian troops had staged new attacks on Friday on the Ecuadorean military post at Paquisha.

No Communications With Paquisha

PA311758 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 31 Jan (AFP)--Communications with the Ecuadorean border garrison of Paquisha were cut off today as a consequence of last night's air attack across the border by Peruvian bombers and helicopters, it was officially announced here.

Paquisha is situated in the upper Amazon region disputed between Ecuador and Peru. The announcement said the bombardment preceded the arrival of Peruvian special forces.

Ecuadorean Defense Minister Marco Subia Martinez stressed that the garrison was engaged in an uneven battle. (In Lima, it was predicted that the Peruvian flag would soon go up over Paquisha.)

'New Combat Situation'

PA311957 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 31 Jan (AFP)--National Defense Minister Marco Aurelio Subia has said that in view of the presence of Peruvian paratroopers in the area of Paquisha, a new combat situation has been created and, therefore, the Ecuadorean forces have occupied new positions from which they continue to fight.

The minister issued a communique at noon today expanding on last night's communique to the effect that this area had been bombed by Peruvian helicopters and planes and that commando forces were operating in that area.

The minister said that there is fighting going on in the Paquisha military area in the El Condor Mountain Range, the center of the Ecuadorean-Peruvian conflict.

Civilian Defense Communique

PA010440 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Communique to the nation by Ecuadorean political parties and people's organizations in view of Peruvian agression]

[Text] Political parties and people's organizations in Ecuador hereby present the following statement to the nation:

1. We condemn the use of force, the threat of the use of force, military conquest and, therefore, the attack of Peruvian Armed Forces on the military posts maintained by Ecuador in its territory of Paquisha, in the El Condor Mountain Range.

2. We inform the continent and the world that the Peruvian Government has refused and continues to systematically refuse to seek a solution to the border conflicts with Ecuador which uses peaceful and legal procedures as established by international law for this purpose. Proof of this statement is the Peruvian Government's refusal to receive the investigating commission appointed by the OAS. Peru also refused the cordial and fraternal offer for mediation made by Colombia and Venezuela and rejected the foreign ministers consultative meeting.

3. We seek a solution to our border differences with Peru by any peaceful procedure which will safeguard our nation's honor and dignity. This does not mean we are surrendering our inalienable right to repel attacks on our national sovereignty with all the resources available and regardless of the nature and degree of sacrifices demanded.

4. We announce that the present Peruvian military aggression, as well as the 1941 attack which dismembered Ecuadorean territory, is the result of pressures or manipulations by monopolistic interests which want to maintain us divided in order to profit from our natural resources and perpetuate the situation of dependency which favors their domination purposes in detriment of our peoples. These purposes and interests endanger the existence of our integration and multilateral negotiation mechanisms, and facilitate the operation of transnational concerns which are trying to seize our resources, especially petroleum.

5. We once again reaffirm our rejection of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol because it is null and deny that it has solved the border problem between Ecuador and Peru. It contradicts history and law, and it was imposed on us by force, under military occupation during the difficult times existing during World War II. A false continental solidarity sacrificed the rights of the weakest to appease the expansionist ambitions of Peruvian military circles, which would rather squander their scant resources in a mad arms race than attend the demands of their people with development projects or at least soften the great injustices and inequalities of one of the most infamous social structures in Latin America.

6. We support all the efforts and initiatives of the government and the Foreign Ministry to seek a solution to our border differences with Peru, using peaceful procedures compatible with our country's good name and its rights on the Amazon River. Within these terms we offer the same support for the immediate search for peace.

7. We support the courageous actions of our armed forces tending to safeguard our sovereignty and territorial integrity and offer them our support for the civilian and military tasks required by national defense. We would rather fall in the struggle for our country's dignity and integrity than survive with the shame of not having defended the heritage left by our forefathers and owed to our future generations.

8. We urge all conscientious and democratic men in Peru and the continent to halt the designs of forces seeking military confrontations to maintain their positions of privilege and profit from war and sorrow.

9. We have created the National Civilian Defense Front to unite defense activities for our territorial integrity, sovereignty and national dignity which has been offended by Peruvian military aggression, and we shall work jointly with political movements and peoples organizations which share our purposes.

Foreign Minister's Statement

PA011419 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Statement by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde to local newsmen, followed by news conference in Quito on 31 January--live]

[Excerpts] The foreign minister of Ecuador is appearing before you in the same way that the other Ecuadorean authorities have done so, with calm and common sense, a peaceful attitude, an attitude of peace, with [words indistinct], of peace with a pride that will allow us to continue speaking on behalf of this people and for this people, let us emphasize this.

I am talking about the serious incidents that resulted from Peru's armed attack of 22 January. That was an armed attack on Paquisha post. I am using precise terms, referring to an Ecuadorean post. Let Peru avoid the use of subterfuges and let it limit itself to providing information with seriousness, as we do.

Ecuador has always spoken about the post of Paquisha in the El Condor Mountain Range. This is different from the town of Paquisha, which is approximately 20 km away from this post that belongs to that garrison. I am using the word post because this is an established station of Ecuador. This is not a matter of Ecuadorean troops on incursions or wandering. This is an permanent post of Ecuador.

When Peru talks about borders, it must be asked to what borders it is referring in a region without established borders, and not even the document which Peru usually refers to, the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, establishes borders in that region.

Therefore, gentlemen, we are talking about repeated Peruvian attacks. In spite of these attacks, I say this emphatically, the Ecuadoreans remain in the post of Paquisha with great firmness.

[Question] Good afternoon, Mr Minister. You have said that Ecuador is going to the Washington meeting on Monday seeking peace. What would be Ecuador's alternative if the OAS does not have a just resolution for our country?

[Answer] I trust, Mr Ona, that we will find some way to safeguard peace in this region of the world and in our dear national territory. I have faith in the OAS. I have faith in the OAS framework and in the specific purpose of returning with a peace formula. However, if this fails, Peru must be sure that we will not cease in our efforts and that we will not disregard any peaceful means. While I cannot announce future steps, Ecuador will not disregard one single step in its sincere and absolute desire to safeguard a future peace by security peace now.

[Question] At this historic moment, Mr Foreign Minister, we believe that it is important that you deny charges that the incident resulted when Ecuador advanced eastward past the border established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

[Answer] Thank you for that question, Mr Ona. I believe I answered that question in my opening statements. This is an area that has no established borders, not even the Rio de Janeiro Protocol--which Peru continuously refers to --has established borders in that area.

[Question] Would you, as foreign minister of Ecuador, agree to a direct dialogue for between President Roldos and President Belaunde Terry?

[Answer] President Belaunde, with an attitude that has been a source of surprise for everybody in America, announces a new attack on Ecuador every time he speaks. Therefore, your question will be applicable sometime later, when Mr Belaunde [words indistinct].

[Question] Good afternoon, Mr Foreign Minister. What is the position of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry regarding Peruvian charges that the post of Paquisha was given a new name in a new site?

[Answer] Senorita, thank you for your question. If you check all the Ecuadorean documents, you will find that the government has unfailingly referred to the post of [words indistinct] of the town of Paquisha. The post of Paquisha is approximately 20 km east of the town of Paquisha and the post, of course, belongs to that garrison.

[Question] What do you think of the Peruvian decision to disregard the authority of the OAS in this conflict. Peru talks about a protocol according to which only the guarantor countries should intervene, but it does not mention the military aggression that is the origin of the conflict.

[Answer] That is right. Peru has chosen not to mention its aggression. Look at the dates. First, Peru attacked the post of Paquisha and when this became known internationally, Peru said that nothing had occurred. Besides, the president of Peru and his foreign minister admit something when they say: Nothing has happened in our territory, nothing has happened on the border. It is evident that Paquisha is not Peruvian territory, and in admitting this they are right, but something was happening on the border. In that area without a border there had been a serious attack, and as a result of that attack, an Ecuadorean officer has been critically wounded.

Therefore, it is logical that we see in Peru what you are seeing: A desire to hide what is happening until after attacks are carried out, with the hope of taking territory to then go to the international negotiations table once the aggression has been consumated. They did not achieve this this time. We are going to Washington without the aggressor having secured its objective.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister. The Peruvian Government has violated Article 4 of the so-called Behavior Charter and the dispositions and the spirit of the Santa Marta Meeting and the documents signed in Panama in 1979. What actions could the nations that signed those treaties take against Peru, which is the aggressor, and what is the worth of these international treaties at this moment, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Thank you. Those treaties serve as testimonies, because during moments as serious as this, it is important that when the aggressor country sits at the table with the others, there should be a [word indistinct] on it. In front of the countries that signed the document of Santa Marta, the document of Panama, the Declaration of Riobamba, Peru has evidently lost its moral authority. No one can believe in its commitments. What actions would Ecuador adopt? It has already established close contact with all those countries. And I hope that these factors in our favor will result in pressure on Peru at the meeting that will take place in Washington.

Reports of 'New Fighting'

PA010010 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 31 Jan (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Military High Command has announced new fighting along the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border according to a communique issued by National Defense Minister General Subia Martinez.

The communique states that an Ecuadorean Air Force plane, on its way to conduct a reconnaissance mission and while protecting an Ecuadorean supply helicopter, was attacked by surface-to-air missiles and was forced to bomb the area at 1400 (1900 GMT).

According to the communique, Peruvian helicopter gunships and fighter planes attacked the border post of Machinaza at 1450 (1950 GMT). Ecuadorean Army forces repelled the attack.

Lifting of Press Censorship

PA010359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0350 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Quito, 31 Jan (LATIN)--High government officials today told local and foreign newsmen that the press censorship in effect since the night of 28 January has been lifted as of this afternoon.

The censorship lasted 3 days after Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos signed the decree under the existing state of emergency.

The censorship applied exclusively to all reports on the conflict on the border area with Peru.

Possible Direct Talks With Peru

PA012010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1940 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 1 Feb (EFE)--Unofficial reports learned in Quito, on Sunday, of the possibility of direct talks between Ecuador and Peru concerning the border conflict.

The talks, should they be held, would be held between the high commands of the armed forces of Ecuador and Peru.

The idea was implicitly confirmed by Ecuadorean Government Minister Carlos Feraud during a news conference granted to foreign newsmen early Sunday afternoon.

Answering a question by a reporter, the minister said: It is a possibility and we will study it.

Peruvian Occupation of Paquisha

PA012041 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 1 Feb (AFP)--According to a communique released today at 1800 GMT by Ecuador's high military command, Peruvian troops have occupied the Paquisha military post, in the Amazon.

According to the communique, "due to the large number of enemy forces deployed at the advance post in Paquisha, and in spite of the casualties inflicted on them by our soldiers, the Peruvian troops managed to install themselves [ubicarse] in this post."

The communique indicates that "our forces in the area maintain physical control over El Condor Mountain Range, and are in a position to continue conducting operations enabling them to control the area in spite of their great numerical inferiority."

The document released by the high-ranking military command adds that during the enemy operations, the Ecuadorean soldiers in Paquisha inflicted serious casualties among the Peruvian personnel and damaged some of its war materiel (two helicopters with perhaps some 40 men in them).

It explains that in the face of the constant siege on Paquisha, the Ecuadorean troop employed special jungle war tactics, "thus avoiding their own destruction by the huge concentration of enemy fire."

The communique adds that "it was possible to carry out land activities against the Peruvian foces dropped on the advance post; countless casualties were inflicted on the enemy with this operation."

Acceptance of Cease-Fire

PY020021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2337 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 1 Feb (AFP)--It was reported officially here today that Ecuador has told the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro treaty that it will accept the cease-fire in the areas of conflict with Peru, as long as the latter also accepts it.

This report was made by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas at a press conference, on presenting a chronological analysis of the events which have taken place between Peru and Ecuador and the actions carried out by the ambassadors of the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro treaty of January 1942, which settled the previous year's conflict between the two countries.

Speech by President Roldos

PA020400 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Speech to nation by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos--live]

[Text] Ecuadoreans and people elsewhere in America who love law and are listening to us: These are the most dramatic hours that Ecuador has lived in the past few years of its republican history.

We have been the object, and we are still the object, of a new attack by our neighbor to the south, Peru. This attack is part of the territorial expansion policy of that state. That policy is not limited to the events and circumstances of last week and of this week. It goes back to the beginning of our liberty, to the year of 1829 when Peru attacked the then southern department of Gran Colombia.

The battle of Tarqui of 1829 ended a war and stopped the expansionist ambitions of Peru. During the 19th and 20th centuries Peru, using military paths and diplomatic channels, has maintained an attitude of continuous aggression against our country.

Forty years ago, in 1941, Peru militarily attacked us and invaded Ecuadorean territory. As a result of that invasion, we were unjustly deprived of a large portion of territory. Therefore the military action of 22 January against an Ecuadorean military post in the El Condor Mountain Range cannot be seen outside the framework of this continuous Peruvian policy of armed aggression against our fatherland, Ecuador.

It is important to point out some facts, because Peru is creating now, in 1981, the same circumstances it created for its aggression of 1941. To justify its armed aggression, Peru is arguing that Ecuador has invaded Peruvian territory. I ask: When and where did this Ecuadorean invasion take place? Had it taken place, why didn't Peru denounce it? Why didn't it denounce the invasion before international organizations and file its claims through legal channels? This is evidence of the falsehood with which Peru has been, and still is, acting.

There has been no invasion of any kind. What there is is a pretext that Peru has been showing to the international community and to the Peruvian people to justify the armed aggression, an aggression that was repeated more strongly on 28 January and still continues this very day I am speaking.

It is important to note the territorial expansion and warmongering attitude of Peru, a warmongering attitude we have denounced and about which America has clear evidence. In the past 10 years, Peru has acquired large amounts of war materiel, supersonic planes, tanks and equipment for its navy. Today the international news media reported that in a Spanish port, port workers have prevented the movement of a ship bringing arms and ammunition for Peru. This is evidence that shows a state that has been preparing for war.

Peru has spent large amounts of money in war preparations and arms, and has given hunger and poverty to its own people. It is precisely this hunger and poverty that has forced the government of that country to face many strikes and lockouts. Check the international reports of the past few weeks and it will be seen how many strikes and lockouts have taken place in Peru amidst a bankrupt economy in crisis because of all that has been spent in arms. There is also a wave of terrorism that the present Peruvian Government has found itself almost powerless to stop.

Therefore Peru has chosen to continue with its territorial expansion race and to consolidate the domestic front, with so many economic and social problems, by seeking, through the armed attack on Ecuador, an explanation for the Peruvian people.

We, the Ecuadoreans, have been the victims again, the same way we were the victims in 1941. Ecuador is a small country. Ecuador is a thoroughly peaceful and a law-abiding country. We have always believed in law. Unfortunately, we can say that on occasion the imposition of force has given us big, bitter lessons. We still believe in law and we continue to believe in peace, but we are equally determined to defend the territorial integrity of our country.

We are aware of the differences in military capabilities between Peru and Ecuador. They are counting on their military power. Here is another question for America and the world: What would be a logical explanation for a small and peaceful country to try to attack or invade a well-armed, a tremendously well-armed country, with a great war-capability level? There is no logical explanation. This is another evidence of what we are saying.

I also want to note the chronological order of the events of the past few weeks, because based on this analysis we will be able to draw constructive conclusions and adopt decisions.

On 22 January, at 0235, the Ecuadorean post of Paquisha was premeditatedly fired on by Peruvian Armed Forces. As a result of this attack, an Ecuadorean Army lieutenant is still in very serious condition. On that very day, Ecuador, going by the law as it always has, presented a formal protest to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry because of the aggression against it. Ecuador, in that communique, accused Peru of armed aggression and of violating our territorial sovereignty. It noted that the reason for the protest was the attack on the military post of Paquisha in the El Condor Mountain Range.

Ecuador has never hidden, and cannot hide, and has no reason for hiding, military posts in the El Condor Mountain Range and Peru knows that those military posts are there. What was the response of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry the following day? They denied the incident. They stated that there had been shooting against a Peruvian helicopter.

How strange! We did the shooting, and it is an Ecuadorean Army lieutenant who gets wounded. Another falsehood of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry. But there is more. Peru, in responding to our note, does not reject the location of the military posts of Paquisha, Maylaico and Machinas, to which Ecuador points in the document to the Foreign Ministry because it was over these posts that the Peruvian Air Force carried out reconaissance flights.

When the Peruvian foreign minister--who was in the city of Cali, in a meeting of the South Pacific countries--was consulted about the incident, he said that it was a small border incident. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry never said it was a case of Ecuadorean posts in Peruvian territory, as it began saying as of 28 January.

On 24 January, Ecuador was informed that Peru was preparing a major ttack on the country. We informed the ambassadors of several friendly countries about this, and the Ecuadorean ambassador to the OAS did likewise. Ecuador's ambassador to Washington informed the U.S. State Department about this.

On 28 January, to 0930, in a cowardly surprise move, Peruvian Air Force planes bombed the Ecuadorean military post of Paquisha. This resulted in an immediate protest from us before international organizations. It is important to point out that that very morning I, personally, informed the presidents of several friendly states about the aggression Peru was carrying out.

Peru, on 28 January, bombed our post of Paquisha eight times. On the afternoon of 28 January, Peru, after Ecuador had filed a protest, presented a protest note from the Foreigh Ministry in which it stated that Ecuadorean detachments were in Peruvian territory. This, after the aggression had been carried out; after the fact that neither the Peruvian Foreign Minister nor the Peruvian Foreign Ministry had made until then a single statement about this lie.

It is only after the armed aggression has been carried out, that Peru tried to justify it saying what I have noted now.

There are chronological documents which can prove the manner of the aggression. On that same day Ecuador, abiding as always by lawful and peaceful means, presented its protext before the OAS. During the ensuing meeting, Ecuador reports on events in our country. Peru issues a denial and makes dilatory manuevers, but after having made the attack, the Peruvian president says that he is going to mobilize his troops to reconquer Peruvian territory. However, by this time he had already promoted depredatory activities in our country.

On 28 January Peru maneuvers for time at the OAS when it is decided that an investigation commission should go immediately to the border. If we had any guilt, why should we ask the OAS to come and see the existing situation on the spot?

Peru refuses and says that it will give a reply on the following day, 29 January. It says that it will reply at noon, then that it will reply at 1430 and finally, on the afternoon of 29 January, Peru refuses to abide by the OAS decision. This is proof of the Peruvian guilt.

Why would Peru object to the OAS intervention? Also when Ecuador proposes the need for a foreign ministers' meeting, Peru opposes the meeting which is finally approved by 20 votes in favor, one vote opposed, Peru's, and two abstentions.

When the need is expressed for a cease-fire to keep the conflict from deteriorating, Peru also opposes the OAS. Can there be more evidence of who is the aggressor? The eternal Peruvian expansionist policy is evident once more, that is to say the thesis of the fait acomplit. Peru wants facts to be accepted and has unleashed all its military power, machinegunning and bombing our detachment which it hoped to take in a few hours.

The heroic resistence of the Ecuadorean soldiers defending their territory, their country, prevented the Peruvian intentions on 29 January. However, Peru has simultaneously mobilized all its units and deploys them, and has them deployed, on the southern Ecuadorean border, threatening an invasion. I insist: We are not afraid. We know that the [words indistinct] but we also know that national honor and dignity is at stake, Ecuador has never gone beyond, or will go beyond its borders, but neither will it allow its territory to be invaded by the Peruvian aggressor. We are ready for it, and we say it with decision to the men of our country, and the just men of the world, we want peace.

We have said it and gone to the OAS, and we have proposed the meeting of the consulting organization, this is why we want the foreign minister's meeting. This is why, when Colombia and Venezuela proposed their cooperation for a cease-fire, Ecuador accepted it immediately while Peru refused.

When His Holiness Pope II proposes the need for a cease-fire, Ecuador answered immediately saying that we are willing to do it but that we are repelling a Peruvian attack. The Peruvian aggression which tried to justify itself, has given evidence that its aggression continues on 30 January. On that afternoon the Ecuadorean military detachment of Paquisha is bombed five times. That afternoon a large number of Peruvian paratroopers drop in the zone, invading Ecuadorean territory. They are still fighting, some men of our detachment have fallen, but others are fighting in the defense of our national territory.

We must note that this aggressive Peruvian campaign is accompanied by an aggressive information campaign. Peru has mounted all its publicity machinery to appear before the world as the attacked, as the country that reconquers territory. [words indistinct] news agencies in the world have wanted to project this image. Ecuador, a peace-loving country, is the aggressor of a militarist country which has one of the most powerful military machines in Latin America.

This is the present situation today. Today and yesterday the Peruvian forces bombed the (Mayaico) and (Machinasa) Departments. Fighting still raged this afternoon. When four friendly countries have supported what was proposed by Colombia and Venezuela--what was proposed by Panama, what was proposed by Spain, what was proposed by the Vatican--Ecuador replied to them in the same terms it has replied to many friendly countri. . the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

Ecuador said that it is willing to have peace under the terms of national dignity and that it is willing to enter into a cease-fire. But while Peru proposes a cease-fire to these countries, it continues its attacks.

Within their terms of aggression, Peru claims to be holding various territories, and then says that Ecuador is attacking it and that Ecuador continues fighting.

The contradictions of the Peruvian president are evident in the international press dispatches. At one time, he says that Peru has already taken the Ecuadorean detachments on the El Condor Mountain Range. Then he says that the fighting continues with these detachments.

Today at noon, great rallies were held in Peru celebrating the Peruvian military victory, the criminal attacks on our detachments in the El Condor Mountain Range. While they celebrated their victory and claimed that the conflict was over, at 1330 bombings were resumed on (Machinis) and (Mayaico). This is the Peruvian truth, the truth with which it tries to deceive the world. This afternoon they claimed to be ready for a cease-fire but that they will counterattack if Ecuador attacks. They are ready for a cease-fire while they continue attacking Ecuadorean territory. Are they trying to find a new justification to say that they ceased firing but, since Ecuador continued attacking, they had to counterattack?

What is more, after more than 10 bombardments in Paquisha while our air force was fighting back, what does the Peruvian president say? That they are ready to bomb other parts of the Ecuadorean territory. [Words indistinct] they pretend to dominate a people. They are mistaken.

They are mistaken because we are going to defend what is ours. We are defending it and we shall defend it with all the strength demanded by national dignity.

I therefore, want to emphasize Peru's refusal to find a peaceful solution. They have rejected the OAS, countries like Colombia and Venezuela, even the petitions of the holy father or the king of Spain. While claiming to want peace, Peru continues bombing Ecuadorean detachments. We have requested a meeting of American foreign ministers tomorrow.

We want to have faith in our right. We want to have faith in the American regional organization. We want to go, as we shall always go, to this organization so that it can efficiently act, without more delays, because since 28 January and until tomorrow, delays favor our attacker, the invader of sovereign Ecuadorean territory.

The peoples of the world must know that, I want to emphasize, even based on the instrument which Peru proclaims and which Ecuador has in turn impugned. The Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942, the El Condor Mountain Range does not have established boundaries. This is a region in which there are no marks of any kind. This region belongs to the Ecuadorean state. This is why we have established our military detachments there. Peru knew this and even when the Peruvian Foreign Ministry replied to our note, it did not contest this situation.

It was afterward, to justify its aggression, that it made statements on the matter. We demand justice from all the peoples of America and all the American governments. The first point we have proclaimed is the Peruvian aggression--and Peru, has on its own admitted that it has attacked us, that it has bombed us.

In an action which I do not wish to describe at this moment, Peru dares, because this is said by international news dispatches, to show bloody Ecuadorean uniforms. Yes, this is evidence that there are Ecuadorean soldiers in Ecuadorean territory and evidence that Ecuadorean soldiers die fighting for their country. This macabre sadism of stripping a body of its uniform is evidence of the Peruvian actions.

I want to tell the peoples of America that today more than ever must we have a profound solidarity based on justice and right. We are alert and with our eyes fixed on what the OAS will do tomorrow. May there be a cease-fire. Ecuador wants it--a cease-fire, a halt to aggression. We want peace, we insist, but peace based on absolute national dignity.

I speak to my countrymen and thank them for the magnificent and patriotic unity they have shown during the past few days. I beg you not to heed rumors and reply on your government to tell you the truth. We have no reason to lie to the people. Ours is a democratic government that abides by its principles.

How quickly do they forget the docments they sign. I remember on this night, the words said by the American chiefs of state at the Santa Marta meeting during the anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death. Someone has blasphemed Bolivar's memory and has again used treason to attack our people.

I ask you to have faith and firmness to learn and assume the respective attitudes at this historical moment. The Ecuadoreans must remain completely united as they have done so far. The national government with its armed forces and its Foreign Ministry is taking all steps to affirm national sovereignty and Ecuadorean territorial defense.

We must not close these words without paying homage to those heroic soldiers at Paquisha which is no longer Ecuadorean history; it is now our legend. The Paquisha military detachment, its men, those who have given their lives, have expressed the concept that they will not wrest us from the land we are defending.

To the world Ecuador proclaims its love for justice, its faith in right and love for peace. It is our inalienable decision to defend our native soil. We shall defend our inherited territory. Our expectations are set on tomorrow's meeting of the American foreign ministers and our eyes and heart on the military Ecuadorean detachments in the El Condor Mountain Range.

Ecuadoreans, unite to defend what is ours.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERUVIAN-ECUADOREAN CONFLICT

Invaded Territory Recovered

PY301221 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Following a meeting with the Permanent Commission of the congress, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated that the Peruvian Armed Forces have already recovered the territory invaded by Ecuadorean soldiers. Therefore our sovereignty in the zone of the incidents is under control. Answering senator [name indistinct], he stated that the Peruvian Armed Forces action took place after an adequate period of time had been granted to the Ecuadorean Government.

Recalling the steps taken by the government after learning about the events which took place last week, the foreign minister stated that aerial photography of the Comaina River banks was ordered. These photographs revealed the presence of two Ecuadorean posts [puestos] 10 kms from the Alto Comaina Military Post. Minister Arias Stella stated that we decided to delay our communique until we had firm information on what was taking place and until we could prove the information of a Peruvian explorer who said he had seen Ecuadorean flag in Peruvian territory.

Correspondent Reports

PY301411 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Telephone relay from Radio America correspondent (Rolando Roblish) in Piuria--live]

[Excerpts] Good morning to all Peruvian people. These are the latest reports on the border conflict at this time in the border area. The Tumbes Defense Command No 1 has reported through a communique that the command has not ordered the evacuation of Peruvians living near the border, that those leaving are going on their own will. In this regard, the defense command denied the evacuations, a report which the command labeled as ill-intentioned and released by Ecuadorean news media.

The command reiterated that the situation in Tumbes has not changed. It added that Tumbes is calm and therefore there is no reason for the people in this border department to be concerned. It was also learned that the population of Huaguilla, the area closest to Ecuador, is being evacuated rapidly and that businesses remain closed. This evacuation is being directed by Peruvian military officials. The chief of the first military region, Gen (Juan Cherot Carlin) said during a press conference yesterday that the tense situation in the El Condor Mountain border area continues. The military chief indicated that his command has not yet taken part in any action because up to now this has been the responsibility of the fifth military region, which has jurisdiction in the Amzon where El Condor Mountain Range is located. He also revealed that some Ecuadorean citizens considered suspect have been arrested in Tumbes; but these people have probably been released by now in the border area. At the same time, the five Peruvians arrested in Ecuador have returned over the Aguas Verdes International Bridge.

General (Cherot) made a tour through the Sarumilla area for about 3 hours yesterday in the company of reporters showing the deployment of the Peruvian Army troops and equipment. At the El Alto Naval Base, also near the Ecuadorean border, members of the Peruvian naval squadron were mobilized as soon as the incidents took place. According to reports from Tumbes; the modern Carbajal missile-carrier is also with the squadron near the border area. It was unofficially learned that a considerable number of soldiers have been killed, both in the Peruvian and Ecuadorean forces, and that there are a large number of wounded. The people of Talara, one of the country's most strategic regions due to the oil production in this area, have firmly expressed their will to defend the (La Brea) and (Parias) oil fields against any aggression intended by the enemy.

The Talara people have condemned the warlike attitude of Ecuador, which is trying to disregard the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Also, Ecuadorean businessmen in (Saciaga) who are attending the traditional [words indistinct] fair held here every year have publicly stated their desire for this Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict to be solved peacefully for the good of the two countries. This was told to our correspondent in (Cuyana).

According to unofficial reports, the Ecuadorean troops which were stationed in our area and which took over the El Condor Mountain Range have withdrawn. This has not been verified but the president and the foreign minister have said that all national territories that were occupied by Ecuadorean forces have been recovered. This is all the information we can give you at this time about the current situation in the northern border area of our country. We expect to receive confirmation any time of the report received last night that the tense situation is gradually decreasing due to the fact that the situation is being brought under control.

Peaceful Intention Reiterated

PY301426 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] President Belaunde Terry has reiterated Peru's peaceful intentions and said: As we had predicted, we are clearing out the incursion that has been made into Peruvian territory.

Belaunde made these remarks just after attending a meeting with the high military commands at joint command headquarters in his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces. The meeting lasted for nearly 1 hour. He told reporters: I am there in government house at your disposal, but not under every and any circumstances, only when it is opportune and necessary, he concluded.

The following are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Belaunde Terry] This is a visit in support of our armed forces at a delicate time in which they are performing with their usual patriotism and sense of responsibility. I am not going to make any announcements at this time because the joint command will do so at the appropriate time. But I can say that I have fully renewed my faith in our armed forces.

[Question] Do you have any message for the community, Mr President, a community that is very concerned?

[Answer] I urge them to remain calm, which is a real demonstration of courage, and to maintain Peru's seriousness at a high point, a country that is above petty intrigues and maneuvers. The country's cause is just and therefore Peru must prevail. [end recording]

Minister to OAS Meeting

PY301527 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella will travel to Washington to attend the meeting of foreign ministers called by the OAS Permanent Council for next Monday, according to information released here today. The top Peruvian diplomat will attend this meeting to demonstrate the clear-cut violation of Peruvian territory and to reaffirm that the appropriate form to clear up this violation is the meeting of the nations which have acted as guarantors under the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Although the Peruvian Government has rejected OAS intervention in its conflict with Ecuador, the meeting was called yesterday at Ecuador's request. The Peruvian Ambassador Luis Marchand has informed the OAS members that the Peruvian Government had called a meeting of the four guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol--Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Chile--to clear up the border problem. At the same time, Brazil's call for a meeting of foreign ministers of the nations which have acted as guarantors of the peace protocol in effect between the two nations has been considered a diplomatic success.

Meanwhile Ecuador's ambassador to Peru, Miguel Antonio Basco, has presented his apologies, through an embassy official, for not being able to make any statement concerning the border incidents between the two countries. The official stated that he hoped that everything would be settled soon and that the Ecuadorean residents did not seem very worried. He added that Ambassador Basco will remain in Lima until his government orders otherwise. In order to avoid any incidents the Ecuadorean Embassy has double protection. It is being guarded by members of the civil guard and plain clothes policemen. The Tumbes military area denied reports from Ecuador stating that several helicopters had been shot down by Ecuadorean forces in the El Condor Mountain Range area.

Press Condemns Invasion

PY301835 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1745 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (TELAM)--All the local press carries editorials today criticizing Ecuador for invading Peruvian territory.

The daily EL COMERCIO stated that the Ecuadorean Government has assumed a responsibility to history by creating a border conflict that could well endanger continental peace in a useless effort to obtain a revision of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. Even more serious is the fact that the way chosen to do this has been though confusion and deceit. We hope that the guarantor countries will fulfill their commitment to report the truth of the events, and will guarantee compliance with the treaty.

LA PRENSA indicated that Peru is not prepared to give up a inch of its territory under the Rio Protocol, but neither does it covet a single inch of anyone else's territory. We stand for peace and respect for treaties. The Ecuadorean Government cannot say the same.

EXPRESO stressed the absurdity of the Ecuadorean attitude and the dangers of the strategy that country has orchestrated in an obvious attempt to resusitate an extravagant proposal which, because of its total nonsense, is condemned to the most overwhelming failure.

CORREO discussed the Ecuadorean obduracy which conspires against integration, and emphasized that it is up to the Andean Group countries to undertake the historic mission of preventing the decline of or serious damage to the process due to frictions or military confrontations.

The official newspaper LA CRONICA stated that Ecuador is an incorregible aggressor and has invaded our territory. The newspaper reaffirmed Peru's will for peace but warned that its firm decision is to strongly reject any attempt to violate the territory of the fatherland.

Military Operations Reported

PY301949 Paris AFP in Spanish 1747 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that by midnight last night the Peruvian Armed Forces had expelled the Ecuadorean troops who had penetrated 15 km into Peruvian territory in the subtropical region of the El Condor Mountain Range. The operations, which lasted 36 hours amid violent clashes that left an unspecified number of casualties on both sides, were carried out by veterans in jungle combat commanded by Gen Eduardo Salhuana MacKee and were supported by the air force.

Meanwile, the Armed Forces Joint Command, presided over by Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza, took less than 48 hours to mobilize the armed forces to protect the entire border with Ecuador. The joint command is made up of Vice Admiral Egusquiza; Gen Rafael Hoyos, commander in chief of the army; and Gen Luis Arias, commander in chief of the air force. Gen Salhuana MacKee is the commander of the Iquitos Military Zone. This town is the capital of the Amazon region, and General Salhuana's soldiers left for the front from there aboard Buffalo and Antonov planes. In the meantime Gen Juan Schroth, chief of the operations command, headquartered in Tumbes on the north Peruvian coast, was in charge of liaison between the coastal forces and those of Iquitos.

In turn the air force was operating from its bases in the Amazon capital and in the coastal towns of Talara and Chiclayo, while the navy controlled the area from the port of Paita, 350 km from the border onward. To the shouts of "long live Peru" the soldiers of the commando battalion and the jungle units, carrying their most modern weaponry, boarded the planes in Iquitos. They were first ferried to Ingenio and then to Comaina, 10 km away from the Ecuadorean outposts, from where they launched their attack in the early morning of 28 January while artillery pounded away at the enemy positions.

"We dislodged them in a hurry," an officer said while explaining how the Ecuadoreans were expelled from two of their three outposts on the eastern slope of the El Condor Mountain Range which--according to local authorities--belongs to Peru. According to the source the cleanup operations continued in full strength, but the really fiery clashes took place at the third outpost. However, everything was over by midnight last night. Most of the soldiers who carried out the operations were born in the Amazon Department of Loreto, that is, they move easily in the thickest jungle and endure without any complaints the heat, the bad weather and the inconveniences of nature.

At the aforementioned time, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella announced that the armed forces had recovered the territory occupied by invading Ecuadorean troops. He explained to the permanent congressional committee representing the Senate and Chamber of Deputies--which are currently in recess--that the area of the incident is under full Peruvian control. The area in question is difficult to reach because it is an uninhabited and rough mountain range where the two countries have yet to reach an agreement on the installation of land-marks. On the Peruvian side there is the Amazonas department; and the conflict area--where the best units of the Peruvian and Ecuadorean Armed Forces are facing each other--is located 400 km inland in an almost straight line from the coast.

General Schroty told journalists who visited the area: "Now you can tell all Peruvians that they can sleep in peace, fully aware that never before have we been better armed to repel any enemy attack on the battlefield." At what the journalists described as a steel barrier, they observed many armored units and heavy and light artillery units. Last night, Gen Luis Montoya, chief of the Northern Operations Command, said that the invader has paid dearly for having dared to invade the soil of the fatherland. He indicated that the armed forces are well prepared and ready to decisively and effectively repel any further Ecuadorean aggression. We do not want to occupy Ecuadorean territory. We merely want to preserve what belongs to us.

Local sources connected with the oil sector have indicated that there is no oil on either side of the border in conflict and that the oil is located farther to the north, where several companies are working. In conclusion, official circles believe that the objective of Ecuador's invasion was to get the OAS involved in the affair so that its troops could remain in the occupied territory in order to bring pressure later aimed at repealing the border treaty and obtaining access to the Maranon and Amazon Rivers.

Total Victory Announced

PY302042 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa announce here today that Peruvian troops have totally recovered the area invaded by Ecuadorean forces. The minister added that as of noon today the Peruvian flag is again flying over the Peruvian outpost which the Eucadorean forces had occupied and had renamed Paquisha.

Mediation Offer Refused

PY302058 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said here today that President Fernando Belaunde Terry has told his Venezuelan and Colombian counterparts that there will be no agreement with Ecuador as long as that country continues occupying Peruvian territory. The prime minister said that this was the president's answer to the message sent by Presidents Luis Herrera and Julio Cesar Turbay yesterday offering to mediate for the peaceful solution of the conflict. The prime minister added that President Belaunde has agreed with his two counterparts on the fact that the conflict is harming the activities of the Andean Group.

Northern Airports Reopened

PY302103 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2002 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 30 Jan (LATIN)--Peru reopened the airports in the northern zone for normal traffic today, while the tension over the border dispute, which exploded in an armed clash between the two South American neighboring states, apparently lessened. The Peruvian Armed Forces asserted that they had the situation under control and President Fernando Belaunde Terry presided over a Cabinet meeting during which diplomatic moves to solve the conflict were discussed. The president said yesterday that Peruvian troops were expelling Ecuadorean military units from the territory, but there were no reports of any resumption of the fighting, during which it was asserted that there was an unspecified number of casualties on both sides on Wednesday.

The old dispute became violent when Peru attacked Ecuadorean military posts which it said had been established up to 15 km inside its border in the area of the El Condor Mountain Range, 250 km east of the port of Tumbes. The Peruvian Armed Forces have remained on a state of alert, but the Aeronautics Ministry announced the reopening of five airports in the north, including that of Tumbes, which were closed to all traffic except military after the armed clash. Meanwhile, the government was studying an Ecuadorean proposal for bilateral talks to solve the disagreement and a mediation offer made by the Venezuelan and Colombian Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Peru was also waiting for the result of its petition that the guarantor states of the so-called Rio de Janeiro Protocol hold a meeting.

Fighting Continues

PY302122 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2107 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jan (LATIN)--Peru said today that it has gained control over a border post occupied by Ecuador and that it is fighting to dislodge Ecuadorean forces from the other posts in the border conflict between the two countries. At a press conference, Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa refused to give any details of casualties in the fighting, but he described the military operation as powerful and stated that the struggle was still going on.

Calm Reported in Tumbes

PY310200 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Tranquillity returned today to Tumbes after 48 hours of tension due to recent incidents that have taken place at the border with Ecuador. Activities have become 80 percent normal and everything seems to show that the situation will continue improving as the days go by. Our colleagues (Ricardo Burgos), (Humberto Rodriguez), (Roque Zacarias) and (Pompeyo Soto)--who visited several places and garrisons--confirmed that there is tranquillity in Tumbes.

Changes to Protocol Refused

PY310623 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0438 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Jan (LATIN)--The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manuel Ulloa, maintained here today that "in no way" will Peru accept a revision of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which defined the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border limits. He added that "Peru is more than willing to resort to the ultimate measures in order to defend its sovereignty, although it is a peaceful country and it has no other desire than that of maintaining fraternal relations with the sister republics of Latin America, especially those that are members of the Andean Pact." Ecuador has requested a revision of the peace and friendship protocol signed in 1942. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States are the protocol's guarantors.

Ulloa talked with the press on leaving a meeting at government house that had been called by President Fernando Belaunde Terry and in which the commanders of the three armed forces participated. He remarked that the Peruvian position must serve as a reflection "for all of those who believe, both on the internal and external fronts, that this country (Peru) can be divided, that this country can be ill-treated and that its essential rights can be distrubed." He also said that the armed forces had reconquered "one of the three border posts that the Ecuadorean Armed Forces had taken over and which is located on the border of the El Condor Mountain Range" but he declined to give any details about the military operation. Ulloa said that the conflict and the problems of the confrontation between Peru and Ecuador "places the future of the Andean Pact in serious danger," although he declined to indicate what Peru's position would be in the future regarding the subregional process.

Belaunde Statement

PY310638 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0500 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry said here tonight that the armed forces will not allow "any intruder who dares to impair the country's sovereignty" to remain "in our territory." Belaunde was referring to the takeover by Ecuadorean military forces of a sector of the El Condor Mountain Range, located on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border, where there have been armed confrontations between the two countries. The president made these remarks to television channel 5, although he did not indicate whether there had been any casualties.

He remarked that "as of 1336 (1836 GMT) the national flag is again flying in that place, which as of now is known as the false Paquisha, because there was a desire to confuse the world by making it believe that we were atttacking undefended towns, something that is completely false." Paquisha is an Ecuadorean locality located on the Nangariza River and, according to Peru, Ecuador also has a post of that name (?located on) Peruvian territory. "An improvised military post located in Peruvian territory had been given the name of an Ecuadorean town, well then, Peru, thanks to the efficiency of its armed forces, raised the national flag in the false Paquisha," Belaunde said. Some hours previously the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manuel Ulloa, had reported during a press conference that military forces had recovered a military post that is known in Peru as "PV22" (Guard Post 22), which Ecuador asserts is Paquisha.

Belaunde made these remarks after decorating a Peruvian painter who is in a local clinic.

Guarantors Conclude Meeting

PY311110 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0807 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Jan (LATIN)--The four guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro protocol signed by Peru and Ecuador decided today "to address a fervent call for peace to the foreign ministers of Peru and Ecuador" in an attempt to put an end to the border conflict between the two countries.

The meeting, which began at 2145 (0045 GMT), concluded during the early hours of this morning. Representatives of Argentina, Chile and Brazil participated in the meeting, which was presided over by Acting Foreign Minister Joao Clemente Baena Soares. As soon as the meeting ended, Baena Soares called in Peruvian Ambassador Manuel Roca Zela and Ecuadorean Ambassador Rogelio Valdivieso to inform them of the result of the meeting. Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camillon, Chilean Ambassador Fernando Zegers and U.S. Ambassador Robert Sayre participated in the meeting.

Latest Clashes Reported

PY311636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 31 Jan (AFP)--In a combined land and air operation launched last night, Peruvian forces recovered control of a border post occupied by Ecuadorean invaders. According to information received from the fighting zone, there were fierce battles and numerous casualties on both sides.

After the official information released last night that post 22 was wrested from the hands of Ecuadorean troops early in the evening, Peruvian troops recovered post 03 located at the foot of the El Condor Mountain Range. Units specialized in jungle fighting from Iquitos, capital of Amazonas Province, under the command of Gen Eduardo Salhuana, launched successive attacks on post 03 located in Peruvian territory and, with air support, managed to retake it at the cost of numerous casualties on both sides.

Although no official confirmation has been given on the success of this clearing operation, reliable sources in the fighting zone said Peruvian forces had to engage in eight battles to dislodge the Ecuadorean troops. The three posts set up by Ecuadorean forces in Peruvian territory several days ago are located approximately 15 kilometers from the border between the two countries in an area that is hard to reach due to rough terrain.

Military commanders are maintaining strict silence on plans to clear out the third post 4, which is occupied by numerous well-equipped Ecuadorean troops. It has also been learned here that an Ecuadorean submarine was intercepted by units of the national navy when it was trying to enter Peruvian waters, and that it was able to escape to the north before Peruvian ships went into action when it realized it had been discovered. It has been reported from Tumbes, 1,310 kilometers north of Lima, that reinforcements of personnel, armored forces and air and naval forces have arrived in this city. Thus, depending on the situation, this city may be evacuated at any time just as other border towns on the coast and in the Andes have been evacuated.

In conclusion, it has been reported that among the many Peruvian arrested in Ecuador are five Peruvian painters who were arrested in Quito when they were in transit to Venezuela.

Belaunde Issues Warning

PA010006 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 31 Jan (AFP)--President Fernando Belaunde, on returning from a visit to the combat zone, has warned Ecuador that "if this aggression is repeated, we will take more forceful actions."

On returning this afternoon from a trip of a few hours to the jungle region where Peruvian and Ecuadorean troops have been fighting for the past 3 days, the president said that the invaders were thrown out of the Comaima River Valley and that at this moment, there is fighting going on at two watch posts established by Ecuador on top of the El Condor Mountain Range.

The presidential plane brought three soldiers wounded in the fighting. Belaunde said that another Peruvian soldier died in a helicopter accident and that he did not know the casualty figures resulting from the fighting. "There are many on both sides," he commented. The president said he visited the tombs of the Ecuadorean soldiers who died in the fight for Post 22 which was recovered yesterday by the Peruvian Army in an operation that included the participation of paratroopers. The president said that air force and army helicopters have participated in the operations "to clean up our territory." Post 22 was the farthest point to which Ecuador had advanced into Peruvian territory. The Ecuadoreans had given the post the name of "Paquisha" to have it confused with a town by that name on the other side of the El Condor Mountain Range, in Ecuadorean territory, the Peruvian president said.

The chief of state angrily denounced the "unreasonable" Ecuadorean claim for a large portion of Peruvian territory. The president said: On their maps, they include the Peruvian city of Iquitos, on the Amazon, as part of their country. After noting that Ecuador "does not want to accept its geographic and historic facts of life," Belaunde said: "With these types of demands, it is impossible to have peace in America." "This is all over. We are going to have to use force, and if the aggression is repeated, we will take much more serious measures," Belaunde warned forcefully. He added: "Let the guarantor countries (Argentina, Brazil, the United States and Chile) take note" of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border protocol of 1942.

Belaunde said that the Peruvian troops only forced the invaders to the western side of the El Condor Mountain Range, which is recognized by Peru as the border between the two countries. "We don't want to take what is not ours, but we are prepared to keep what is ours. For this, we have an armed force ready to fulfill its mission," the president stated. After reaffirming Peru's friendship for the Ecuadoreans, Belaunde said that "the Peruvian people know that the people are not behind these maneuvers." The Peruvian president added that if Ecuador recognizes the border established by the 1942 protocol, Peru is willing to renew the placing of the markers that are still needed along 78 km of the border on the El Condor Mountain Range.

Fighting Reportedly Continues

PA011546 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 1 Feb (AFP)--"The invading Ecuadorean forces have been evicted from surveillance outposts two and three, while outpost four is in the process of being retaken," the joint command of the Peruvian Armed Forces reported last night. In a bulletin issued close to midnight, the supreme command stated that the two outposts were vacated "in army and air force operations." The bulletin says that "any new violation of our territory will be strongly rejected; therefore, our armed forces are permanently on the alert." "The citizenry can rest assured that our territorial integrity is guaranteed; therefore, you should be calm, confident and united. That way the armed forces can successfully carry out the sacred mission entrusted in the constitution," the bulletin closes.

The Peruvian military command thus backed up the serious warning sounded by President Fernando Belaunde to Ecuador when he returned from the combat zone yesterday. "We won't allow any intrusion even if we have to use force, as we have already done," Belaunde noted, adding that "the serious and absurd incident is about to end, just so long as the crazy adventure of trying to violate our territory or airspace stops."

Reports from the combat zone, Paquisha in the El Condor Mountain Range, indicate that another combined Ecuadorean land and air attack was staged yesterday afternoon after the president's visit. It was repelled by the Peruvian units which are constantly being reinforced with manpower and war materiel. Despite some optimistic reports, the situation along the 1,600-km front seemed to be deteriorating because the military command decided to evacuate other border towns, including the important town of Aguas Verdes near the city of Tumbes.

The bordering provinces of Jaen and San Ignacio in Cajamarca Department, in the Peruvian Andes, having been declared in a state of emergency and a military command is in control there. The military command in Tumbes, 1,310 km north of Lima, also took a number of actions to establish strict control over the ways in and out of the area, to ban all males 18 to 35 years old from leaving the area and to institute a blackout in the city. It was also reported that armed forces and war materiel are constantly being sent to the front. Meanwhile, at noon yesterday Peru and Ecuador exchanged several hostages who were stranded along the border when the conflict broke out. Carlos Davila Tison, a journalist for the newspaper EL NACIONAL of Machala, Ecuador, was one of the hostages. The total number of hostages was not given.

On-Site Inspection Demanded

PA011725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 1 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias has announced that Peru yesterday asked the governments of the four guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol to send their respective military attaches to conduct an on site inspection of the "actions provoked by Ecuador." Arias, who left this morning for Washington to present Peru's position at the OAS, explained that the in-situ inspection of the military actions provoked by the neighboring country occurred on territory that is exclusively Peruvian, just as the Ecuadorean military command itself has admitted. Arias stressed that this new Peruvian initiative "seeks to prove to the international community that Ecuador has grossly violated Peruvian territory and, therefore, the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol on peace, friendship and borders."

The minister then referred to a communique released 2 days ago through the press services, in which the Ecuadorean Joint Armed Forces Command insisted that on that evening (night before last) [30 January] no fighting with Peruvian military forces had occurred anywhere along its borders. "That proves," Arias stressed, "what Peru has been contending: that the military actions have taken place on our territory, in which the Ecuadorean military forces have attacked the Peruvian forces." Later on he reiterated that the four guarantor governments have assumed their respective responsibilities in accordance with the scope of the protocol and that, therefore, no other form of intervention by the OAS is necessary. "However, in keeping with its fundamental charter, the OAS must keep abreast of all developments where peace may be threatened in our area, as has been the case along our northern border," the minister added. Finally, the foreign minister expressed his hope that all Peruvian citizens living in Ecuador will be treated with the utmost cordiality and respect, just as "we are doing with Ecuadoreans living in our country."

Envoy to Guarantors' Meeting

PA011743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 1 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian Ambassador Juan de la Piedra left for Brasilia today to attend the meeting of the four guarantors of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol signed by Peru and Ecuador, it was reported here today. De la Piedra, an expert in international treaties, will joint the Peruvian delegation led by Ambassador Augusto Roca de Zela, who will state the nation's position on the border crisis "provoked by neighboring Ecuador." The four guarantors, Argentina, the United States, Brazil and Chile, will try to solve the conflict during the meeting in Brasilia after hearing both sides of the issue. De la Piedra will stop over in Rio de Janeiro before reaching Brasilia.

Chilean Newsmen Arrested

PA011852 Paris AFP in Spanish 1658 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 1 Feb (AFP)--Three Chilean newsmen, who said they were accredited as correspondents for a publication from their country, have been arrested in Tumbes, an area bordering with Ecuador, it was reported here today.

The three Chileans, who according to a radio station arrived as tourists in the area (1,310 km north of Lima), were filming the activities of the Peruvian Army in this emergency area, and, when arrested, were unable to give evidence of their newsmen's status. Although the military authorities in the area who took this measure for security reasons did not disclose the identity of the arrested persons, it was reportedly said that they are newsmen Ricardo Coya, Juan Balcazar and Danilo Aravena, of Chilean television station Channel Seven. A group of special foreign correspondents have been in the area since yesterday. Among them is Rita Ganen, regional director of the Mexican television network for Latin America, and Carlos Medina of the Mexican daily EXCELSIOR, as well as the three arrested Chileans.

Joint Command Communique

PY011912 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1832 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 1 Feb (LATIN)--Peruvian forces today consolidated their position along the disputed northern border by recovering a second military post occupied by Ecuador. In a brief communique, the Peruvian Joint Command reported the capture of a position described as vigilance post No 3, and added that the march toward the single post which is still under the control of Ecuador is in a process of consolidation.

The communique stated that all the armed forces, which overwhelmingly outnumber those of Ecuador, including in armaments, were in constant state of alert, and warned that a new violation of Peruvian territory would be energetically repelled. The report on the Peruvian victories was released shortly after the ultimatum sent by President Fernando Belaunde Terry to Ecuador to stop the incursions into Peruvian territory.

In the first official report on the number of casualties during the confrontation, President Belaunde said that Peru lost a soldier when a helicopter accidently crashed, and that Ecuador has had an unknown number of casualties. He added that he did not have any updated information on the troops deployed in the zone.

Forests, swamps and possibily oil deposits are found in the area under dispute. The fighting is taking place on the slopes of the El Condor Mountain Range, through which the borderline between the two countries is not staked along 80 kilometers. Peru says that it was forced to launch military actions when it became apparent that Ecuadoran troops had stealthily occupied three advance vigilance posts which Peruvian forces abandoned some time ago.

'End' of Conflict Announced

PY011956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1936 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 1 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde announced here today the end of the state of emergency with Ecuador, with the victory of the Peruvian forces. He made this announcement at a ceremony attended by a large crowd of people at Government Palace, where the flag recovered at the vigilance post No 22 (PV22), called here the false Paquisha, was raised. Before thousands of citizens and military and civilian officials, the president said that this flag, which shows the effects of the clashes with Ecuadoran troops, symbolizes the full possession and sovereignty of the Comaina River, which has always and will always belong to Peru.

Position To Be Held at OAS

PY012229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2113 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Feb (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella left today for Washington to present to the OAS the Peruvian position on the border conflict with Ecuador.

Arias stated: "We are going to present an anlysis on how the incursion into our territory took place and how Ecuador tried to deceive the international community by using the name of an Ecuadorean place to designate a point in our territory." According to the minister, Ecuador used the name Paquisha to designate a Peruvian zone. A place with the same name is located in Ecuadorean territory where the Mangariza River starts. At the meeting scheduled for tomorrow by the OAS Permanent Council "Peru will unsmask this farce," the minister stated.

Cease-fire Communique

PY020034 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2314 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 1 Feb (LATIN)--This is the text of Peru's official communique announcing the cease-fire declaration in the border conflict with Ecuador:

"This afternoon Acting Foreign Minister Felipe Osterling met with the ambassadors of Brazil, Argentina and the United States, and the charge d'affaires of Chile, whose countries--as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro agreement--have demonstrated true concern in contributing to putting a harmonious end to the border incidents in the region of the El Condor Mountain Range.

"Since we share the same sentiments and deeply appreciate their concern, Peru has expressed to those countries, through its acting foreign minister, that the order to cease fire has been given to our armed forces, which are to abide by this order provided theree is no aggression from the other side, since the area of Peru's territory that was invaded is once again in its possession and under its control.

"Peru thanks the guarantor countries for the acceptance of its proposal to appoint a special commission composed of representatives of these countries so that measures in favor of peace can be adopted.

"Lima, 1 February 1981.

"Peru's Ministry of Foreign Relations."

President Announces Cease-fire

PY020328 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0223 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text of speech by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry at 1700 GMT on 1 February from government palace announcing end of border conflict with Ecuador--recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens: We are gathered here today, not with an arrogant or an aggressive attitude, but as a reverent gesture to pay homage to the national banner and to the brave defenders of the fatherland. [applause and shouts]

With profound satisfaction I can say that the armed forces have fully respond to the confidence that country had in them, and to the Peruvian principle of defending what belongs to us, without coveting what belongs to others.

This flag which is now honorably waving in front of the government palace was hoisted yesterday by brave Peruvians in a gesture which symbolizes the full possessions and sovereignty over the Comaina River which has belonged and will always belong to Peru. [applause and shouts]

Regardless of the provocations which have taken place, the armed forces have maintained their calm and have limited themselves to recapturing those places which have been unexpectedly occupied and which were not properly watched over, because we delivered in the promises of peace and respect for the legal principles; because if we had been a little more zealous, we would have prevented for America this state of emergency which is ending today with the victory of the armed forces. [applause and shouts]

America is echoing the cease-fire at a time of jubilation, and this is so because Peru has not fired shots beyond its border, limiting itself to recovering what belongs to us. Therefore I express my deep gratitude to the armed forces and to the joint command, who are present here, for having discharged their duty with a great sense of responsibility, and I want to ask my fellow countrymen to join me in sending a message to that handful of good Peruvians who are directly involved, to the air force who give their support for the protection and defense of what is ours, to all forces who are not in the theater of operations but contribute to this success by discharging their duty wherever they are. But I want to emphasize the gallant sacrifice of our soldiers with whom I had the honor of shaking hands [cheers] of shaking the hands of commanders, officers and soldiers who, in an inhospitable region, with clear eyes and smiles on their lips hold high our national flag.

I brought with me three wounded soldiers to demonstrate the gratitude of the country to its defenders and above all because they are three youngsters who raise our flag at post 22, three soldiers who were wounded while performing an act of great symbolism and deep patriotism.

Here from the government palace, the citizenry and the armed forces, through my words, send a message of encouragement to the Peruvians who defend our borders and, at the same time, they ask the Almighty that the triumph of peace may prevail in the neighboring countries, America and the whole world, the triumph of peace that should be a prize for the countries which only take care of what belongs to them, for the countries which have not threatened, threaten or will threaten what belongs to others. [cheers]
I give thanks for the devotion of civilians and militarymen to this act of such a profound significance.

This is the Peruvian nation which does not wave threatening weapons but takes an attitude of national brotherhood--a sentiment it wants to convey to each and every country in the Americas. Peru only reaffirms its spirit of peace in paying its homage to its gallant servants. Long lived Peru! [cheers]

Belaunde Press Conference

PY020406 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0236 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 1 Feb (LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated today that he has confidence that the border incidents between Peru and Ecuador will not hinder the development process of the Andean Pact. The Peruvian president also urged his Ecuadorean counterpart to see that Peruvian citizens be given the same treatment given to Ecuadoreans in Peru. At a press conference given at government palace the president stated that we have to see that this episode (the indidents) must not paralyze the Andean group.

The president said: "I have issued instructions to the effect that no hostility is to be shown toward Ecuadorean citizen in Peru and I expect that Ecuador will reciprocate in the same manner." He added that his government cherishes peace with all the nations of the continent and wants to live in the most cordial relations with all its neighbors. President Belaunde then stated that Peru does not harbor any sentiment of revenge and that it wants to turn over this page ot make possible the reestablishment of the utmost cordiality.

Armed Forces Remain on Alert

PY020444 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Feb (AFP)--Peru declared tonight that military operations against Ecuador have been terminated and announced a cease-fire after the third and last post--vigilance post 4--held by Ecuadorean troops was recovered. Nevertheless, a state of alert is in effect all along the 1,600-kilometer border with Ecuador, especially along the 350-kilometer coastal borderline where the two countries have concentrated important armed battallions with their respective navies and air forces standing positioned for support.

COSTA RICA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PERU-ECUADOR CONFLICT

PA310351 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] A spirit of dialogue should prevail in order that solutions may be found to the conflict between Peru and Ecuador. The Costa Rican Government expects a satisfactory solution as soon as possible to the conflict between Ecuador and Peru for the tranquillity of humanity, according to a communique issued today by the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

The official Foreign Ministry note states that Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus is observing with deep concern the events which have taken place in the past few hours between Ecuador and Peru.

Foreign Minister Niehaus added that the spirit of dialogue, inspired by the desire to maintain peace and respect for the basic principles of international law, should prevail at this time.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TUNA TALKS WITH U.S.

PA310340 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Message from Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo to the research director of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission; date not given, read by Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri--recorded]

[Excerpt] Costa Rica has maintained a conservationist policy and it has explained in detail locally and internationally, its position of defending the natural resources which it owns. (?It has noted) its concern because the species is in danger of extinction. This is due to the excessive catches by countries like the United States which lack [words indistinct].

My country has pursued a policy of broad and flexible negotiations. The failure to achieve an international convention to regulate the fishing of the yellow fin tuna in the eastern Pacific is due to the inflexibility and intransigence demonstrated by the U.S. negotiators.

Costa Rica hereby reiterates its willingness to resume negotiations with recognition and respect for our marine resources and our just demands for the development of our fishing economy. To this end, I have proceeded to appoint Minister Fernando Altmann as my country's representative in future negotiations. [Words indistinct] to coordinate as necessary.

Respectfully yours, Rodrigo Carazo.

SALVADORAN SOLIDARITY ARRESTEES RELEASED

PA312334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] All persons arrested last night following a solidarity meeting with the Salvadoran people were released by order of Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Lefranc, once they had been registered. The legal office will present the writs before the court of justice which will determine if the persons arrested committed any crime.

The incidents were begun by Salvadorans following the meeting police spokesmen said. The Salvadorans wanted revenge for arrests made by immigration officials during a previous rally. This caused the riot in which two patrolmen were beaten with chains and had to be taken to the San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Several persons who witnessed the incidents last night said that the overbearing attitude of the authorities caused the incidents. They said the demonstrators were on their way home when the police began asking for identification in a rude manner and that many persons were beaten.

Deputy Humberto Vargas Carbonel was among the arrested but the police report said that the legislator was not arrested but accompanied the arrested persons to the police station. Proof of this, the police said, is that he is neither under arrest nor is he on the list of arrested persons that will be presented to the courts of justice.

Two patrolmen were injured with chains by several persons who participated in a rally authorized by the governor's office. The two sargeants were taken to the San Juan de Dios Hospital and the attackers were arrested, however their names have not been released.

Some minors were among the persons arrested including one arrested for the same reason last week. There were also some Salvadorans who surely will be deported by immigration authorities.

AVIATION DIRECTOR RESIGNS; EXECUTIVE EXPELLED

Civil Aviation Director

PA310410 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Roberto de Benedictis, civil aviation director, has resigned from his post because of the problem which emerged after a Costa Rican plane was shot down in El Salvador on Saturday, for presumed involvement in arms smuggling.

De Benedictis presented his resignation after a meeting with Mario Fernandez Ortiz, minister of public works and transportation. The former official is charged with having authorized the flight of the twin-engined TI-ALV plane, which was intercepted by the Salvadoran Air Force, even though the top civil aviation authorities of the country had banned flights by the plane.

During De Benedictis' meeting with Minister Fernandez, the latter indicated that the reasons proffered for authorizing the plane's flight were unsatisfactory. For this reason, De Benedictis immediately resigned.

Airline Official

PA301538 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The immigration board has decided unanimously to cancel the resident status of Fernando Carrasco Yanez, who owns or is a partner in several private airline companies. The decision was based on the fact that on more than one occasion Carrasco has been involved in alleged irregularities in cargo flights.

Carrasco was mentioned as one of the key figures in the recent incident in which a Costa Rican aircraft was downed in El Salvador while supplying the Salvadoran guerrillas.

In view of the background on Carrasco, the board decided to cancel his resident status and he was asked to leave the country.

EL SALVADOR

NATIONAL GUARD HEAD PREDICTS NEW REBEL OFFENSIVE

PA310441 Paris AFP in Spanish 2349 GMT 30 Jan 81

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jan (AFP)--While the military operations are concentrated in northern El Salvador, in Chalatenango and Morazan, a political and psychological war has begun at home and abroad between the government and the opposition to win an essential objective: the people.

This is one of the main conclusions of the lengthy conversation that AFP held today with one of the high-ranking Salvadoran military chiefs, National Guard Director Col Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who is viewed by many observers as the perfect model of the political and military strategist, who emerged from the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat.

The National Guard, created around 1920 and modeled after the Spanish Civil Guard, is currently a security organization whose functions combine those of an urban and rural police with strictly military functions, to the point that in operational terms it is difficult to establish its differences with the army.

But while the army is made up of men who are fulfilling their obligatory military service, many of them recent recruits, the National Guard is professional in all levels: troops, noncommissioned officers, officers and chiefs.

For Casanova, the offensive that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) launched on 10 January showed that "subversion does not have the popular support which is needed to show success in these types of actions."

He also thinks that "the people have had the opportunity to get to know their future wife (the guerrillas) during 1 year and they realize that she is neither a virgin nor has the proper moral character so now it is difficult for her to continue to deceive them."

Nevertheless, since he believes that "the psychology of the masses is very easy to change and can be guided in the direction one wants," he does not believe that there has been a definite break between the Salvadoran population and the armed opposition organizations. He also forecast a change in the guerrilla actions and tactics in order to win popular support.

One of the forecasts that the National Guard chief makes to the forces under his command regarding guerrilla actions in the near future is that the FMLN will launch a new offensive "with all means at its disposal in order to win the degree of acceptance that it has lost among the masses and to vindicate itself to the people and to some sectors of the international public due to the failure of the 10 January offensive."

In his view, this would be the "most likely" prospect but he views another prospect as "the most dangerous one." This is the staging of acts of sabotage, the burning of factories and attacks on roads and transportation services. He said the objective of these actions would be "to destroy the country's economy."

What to the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) is an achievement of the offensive at the international level, that of showing the world that they have enough forces to simultaneously attack the country's main garrisons, is to Casanova an armed forces victory, because with this "we have proven that we do not attack a defenseless sector of the population but we are defending ourselves from a well armed and large enemy."

"It has been clearly established that they are guerrillas that the whole Western world must take into account in order to prevent what occurred in Cuba from occurring here," he said.

The director of the National Guard does not underestimate the guerrillas, "that would be very dangerous," but he did say that they have sustained heavy losses in men and weapons.

He also admitted there are quantitative and qualitative differences between the FMLN and the terrorist or guerrilla groups of other Latin American countries. "The socioeconomic and political conditions in El Salvador permitted the armed groups to join the popular masses and therefore this has enabled them to have a larger number of men," he indicated.

However, he insisted that this relationship between popular sectors and armed organizations is undergoing a crisis. Therefore, he stressed that the Salvadoran Government and its armed forces must develop a strategy to gain from that crisis.

The high-ranking military chief said that efforts are being made to combine the military actions with the maintenance and improvement of the economic reforms along with political measures such as the holding of elections and the launching of an intense psychological campaign "to stress the traditional values of our Christian and Western life-style."

"We know perfectly well that in this war the ideological struggle we are waging is very important. We cannot limit our action to purely military matters."

"We have to accompany the military action with a number of political and economic measures that will benefit the majority in order to find a point of equilibrium."

"We are also aware that we must carry out those military actions without any sort of excesses on our part. That is why we will be combatting subversion wherever it appears, trying to wage as clean a war as possible," he added.

He said the civilians who are members of the government junta "for the time being are not hindering the action of the armed forces, although 10 or 12 months ago we did have a lot of problems in this regard with the ones who were members then."

"On the contrary," he said, referring to the politicians who currently participate in the government, "they are truly conscious of the problem that we face." However, he warned that "if at any time the circumstances or the factors change the general appraisal of the situation, then we must decide what is the most advisable thing for the country."

Regarding the reforms established since October 1979 in landholding, banks and foreign trade, he said that "they must be advanced to the extent that we can clearly prove that they are producing the expected results."

"We cannot make a judgement with only 70 percent of the agricultural production," he said in giving an example.

He said he would have preferred to "make the country's structures more just and to convince many to cooperate rather than to have had to harm and displace an entire social sector," the Salvadoran oligarchy.

DEPUTY MINISTER SAYS FINAL OFFENSIVE 'FAILURE'

PA311849 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] Regarding the situation in El Salvador, the armed forces are mopping up the guerrilla forces which have failed in their so-called final offensive.

These remarks were made in Montevideo at noon today by Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez during a press conference to report on his contacts with Uruguayan officials. Alejandro Gomez also revealed unknown details about the terrorist offensive, an action which was stopped. He explained that the armed forces captured the subversive center of operations and communications.

"You all know that this final offensive was a failure, but I would like to give some details which are not known. For example, the army captured the subversive center of operations and communications. Therefore, we now have a great deal of secret information. This inforamtion includes a detailed action plan which was to be carried out in the final offensive."

Regarding his contacts with the Uruguayan foreign minister and the commander in chief of the army, the Salvadoran official said:

"I can say that the Uruguayan officials are well aware of our situation and I am very much satisfied with the Uruguayan support for our problem."

He also said that now the United States has a better understanding of the situation in his country.

"We have found that the United States understands the Salvadoran problem now better than before. For example, the loan to purchase military transport and communications equipment signed in 1979 is now being implemented after the final offensive--that is, it is now being implemented."

GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES TEXT OF AMNESTY DECREE

PA310450 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1812 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text of amnesty decree promulgated by the government revolutionary junta through the Justice Department--read by announcer]

[Text] Decree No 508. The government revolutionary junta considering:

1. That the violent situation existing in the country is created by irrational attitude of extremist organizations involving many inexperienced youths whose generous spirit is being exploited;

2. That the government of the republic offers a revolutionary alternative with deep structural changes which establishes the material base for a new society;

3. That we must urgently rescue youths involved in this process of violence and integrate them into the real process of changes promoted by our government and one of the most appropriate ways to rescue our youth is to offer them the opportunity to rejoin society and establish the legal means to grant them pardon and forget their actions for the benefit of the high national interests;

Therefore, within the powers vested by decree No 1 of 15 October 1979, published in the official gazzette No 191, some 265 of the same date, decrees:

Article 1. Grants amnesty to all persons who, have committed political, and common crimes linked to these, and who want to accept the benefits granted by this law and who belong to irregular armed organizations, guerrilla cells and in general to groups whose purpose is to destabilize or depose the present government.

This will be granted if no trial has been initiated against him in which he is indicated specifically as guilty of a crime.

Article 2. A commission will be created with three members appointed by the revolutionary government junta who will be in charge of approving the respective measures to implement the amnesty granted by this law.

The commission will have its headquarters in San Salvador. The members of the commission must be Salvadorans of well-known honor and capability.

Article 3. All persons wanting to accept the benefits granted by this law, must present their request to the commission in writing. The request can be presented personally, or by a third party, to the commission or to the following officials: departmental governors, judges of the first instance, departmental commanders and security chiefs in each municipality. According to the law, these persons will act as delegates of the commission.

The request must include the name of the group or cell to which he belongs, and his desire to abstain from participating in their activities.

Article 4. Once the request has been received by the official or the commission, they will immediately proceed to draft a document including the personal information of the requestor as well as additional information for the protection of the requestor. The document drafted by the aforementioned officials must be presented to the commission within the following 24 hours.

If the requestor also requests protection and personal attention, the official or the commission will take immediate steps to grant him food, lodging and medical attention at the places which the commission will designate in accorordance with the departmental commanders.

The commission will give this protection within the framework of what is economically feasible, but in all cases, it will guarantee the physical and moral integrity of those favored by amnesty.

Article 5. The commission will be the final judge on the requests presented. It is empowered to grant asylum to the requestor if it believes that his life is in danger.

Refuge will be granted at places determined jointly with departmental commanders and for the time deemed necessary. It can also resettle the requestors and incorporate them into agricultural cooperatives or any other work center. They will be given lodging or helped so that they can leave the country if they so desire. In order to make these measures effective, all government officials or government workers are compelled to cooperate with the commission.

Article 6. These benefits can be enjoyed by all persons requesting them within the 3 months following the implementation of this law.

Article 7. The present decree will be in effect 8 days after its publication in the official gazzette.

Given at the presidential house, El Salvador, 3 December 1980.
Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Mario Antonio Solano, Justice Minister.

REAGAN REMARKS TERMED 'STALE THREATS,' 'FUSS'

PA310400 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Commentary: "Ronald Reagan: A Worn-out President, or the Eagle Without Feathers"]

[Text] In his first news conference, President Ronald Reagan drew his gunslinger's gun in an effort to scare the people struggling for their liberation. Ronald Reagan drew his gun, but not as he did in the movies when he was a mediocre cowboy movie actor.

Now Reagan does not face the world with toy guns but with the nuclear arms of imperialism. Reagan noted his government's decision not to allow our people to be free to get rid of Yankee domination.

These stale threats will not push back the people who are consolidating their sovereignty or those who are presently struggling for their liberation, as is the case of El Salvador.

The history of anti-imperialist struggles is still too fresh for Reagan to forget. The world's most powerful army has not recovered yet from the defeat suffered at the hands of a small country such as Nicaragua when Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men, expelled the Yankee marines from that country. More recently, there was the noisy political and military defeat that the people of Vietnam inflicted on the gringos.

In El Salvador we do not fear the warlike fuss of Reagan. Our just struggle against the dictatorship will not cease until the people of El Salvador are free.

If the Yankees dare to put a single invader's foot in our territory, they will not leave alive. This land which will be their tomb. If they come, we here in El Salvador will pluck the prepotent eagle.

With the unity of our people, we advance. With arms in our hands, we shall win!

HAIG STATEMENT 'FLAGRANT VIOLATION' OF SOVEREIGNTY

PA311638 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The statements made for the international press by Reagan's secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig, constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples. This warmongering official has arrogantly and cynically announced that the fight against terrorism will replace the human rights policy. We know perfectly well what this statement means. The imperialists regard revolutionary activities as terrorism, and when they affirm that they will fight terrorists, they are indicating that they will fight not only the revolutionaries but the people's will as well.

As if this were not enough, he also said that the economic and military aid given to other countries constitutes an effective means of defending U.S. interests and ideals throughout the world. In El Salvador's specific case, he has indicated that far from reducing this aid, it will be increased. This statement by General Haig obviously represents a return to the Big Stick policy.

Everybody is familiar with the profound crisis of the capitalist system, which is mainly affecting the United States. This is why the Yankees are intent on maintaining and consolidating their control over Central America, which constitutes their last stronghold. As a result of the liberation struggles waged by the African and Asian peoples in those important areas, they have nothing to do there any more, for they have been firmly expelled by peoples who, weapon in hand, said: Enough of so much plundering and exploitation.

In our territory the imperialists see an important source of raw materials and natural resources [words indistinct], which is why they have decided to intervene in our affairs as if they were their own interests. In the case of Central America, their imperious and interventionist attitude is evident. They are doing everything in their power and they will continue to do so in the future to prevent the development of the Sandinist revolution.

We must infer from General Haig's statements that the imperialists are determined to intervene in both El Salvador and Nicaragua, even though in the latter case the government in power responds to the interests of the majority. The imperialists will undoubtedly carry out all types of attacks on the interests of the Nicaraguan revolution. However, they must know that they will confront a people who are determined to have their right to self-determination respected.

In the case of El Salvador, these attacks have been taking place for a long time and in the past few days they have been intensified. The Yankees have obviously decided to solve the Salvadoran problem by military means, that, is, by using all their power in an effort to snatch the people's legitimate right to freedom from them. They know full well that if they stop supporting the junta's genocidal army, it will soon be defeated.

The imperialists will resort to all types of maneuvers, they will intervene through other armies, exert pressures on governments in the area, make charges at the OAS invoking the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, resort to direct mass intervention, and so forth. But the Salvadoran people will defeat all these measures because, in addition to having made the decision not to continue being exploited, they have the determined solidarity of all peace and freedom-loving peoples.

RADIO VENCEREMOS RAPS U.S. INTERVENTION DENIAL

PA300426 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The U.S. Army Southern Command in Panama today denied that it has sent 800 U.S. soldiers to El Salvador. We at Radio Venceremos ask: Isn't the daily arrival at the Ilopango Airport of C-130 planes loaded with personnel carriers, ammunition and other supplies to continue massacring our people direct military intervention? Radio Venceremos asks those who still deny the Yankee military intervention in El Salvador the following: Isn't the arrival soon of 52 U.S. military advisers as reported by the U.S. magazine (?NEWSWEEK) intervention? Aren't the bombings of our positions in southern La Union where a Yankee plane machinegunned our positions intervention?

RADIO VENCEREMOS SAYS DUARTE WANTS INTERVENTION

PA310449 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Excerpts] On 28 January, during a news conference, Sergeant Duarte said that if there is proof of help for our revolution from Nicaragua and other friendly countries of the world he would invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and the Central American Defense Council.

For the information of the people of El Salvador and of other brotherly people, Radio Venceremos believes this is a suitable moment for making some clarifications. In its desperation, the murderous regime presided over by Duarte is looking for any kind of pretext to push us into a fratricidal war, from which the economically and politically power groups existing in our countries expect to emerge as the sole winners.

The dictatorship has created and invented all sort of excuses, making accusations here and there and spending millions that belong to the people, because the Yankee money it is receiving, is no gift, but loans.

Duarte is maneuvering and carrying out vulgar actions aimed at pushing the Armed Forces of Guatemala and Honduras into intervening directly in El Salvador and at legalizing such action for his benefit and for the benefit of the oligarchies, and also for the satisfaction of their Yankee masters.

HONDURAS ACCUSED OF INTERVENING IN CONFLICT

U.S. Advisers in Honduras

PA011821 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Twenty Yankee advisers arrived at Toncontin International Airport on 15 January 1981 to intervene on behalf of the genocidal Salvadoran National Guard through the Honduran Armed Forces, according to reports available to the National Coordinating Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People.

With the intensification of the libertarian struggle of the Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, U.S. imperialism is using Honduran soil as a bridgehead to support the Salvadoran genocidal junta led by unchristian Napoleon Duarte. Yankee imperialism is using our territory with the complicity of the fascist in the Honduran Army who sooner or later will have to account to the Honduran people for contributing to the massacre of the Salvadoran people.

The Coordinating Board's report says that, just as it reported the arrival of 16 gringo advisers at Toncontin International Airport in the first week of January, it is doing so again with the arrival of the 20 Yankee advisers. The Honduran solidarity organization continues by saying: U.S. imperialist intervention in El Salvador is notorious. It uses the corrupt national armed forces officers because we have reliable reports that [name indistinct], in charge of security at the U.S. Embassy in Honduras, also known as Hugo, is the person who met the 36 Yankee advisers who arrived in January. The coordinating board also has specific data on the arrival of much weaponry which is then sent in U.S. imperialist Hercules aircraft to El Salvador. It is not by coincidence that night flights have increased at Toncontin International Airport. This further proves the Honduran Army's intervention in El Salvador.

The report we make, the coordinating board says, is based on facts because even the combing operation planned by the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies, which the coordinating board disclosed nationally and internationally, has been confirmed by the national clergy conference based in Santa Rosa de Copan.

Presence of Honduran Troops

PA020232 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Villa el Rosario, Morazan Department--Our forces occupied Villa El Rosario and practically eliminated the military garrison in this town. Our forces maintained control of Villa el Rosario throughout the day. Our forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] [words indistinct] by enemy helicopters. Although this action by our forces [words indistinct].

Joateca, Morazan Department--This town was attacked Saturday morning. The Joateca command post was surrounded by our forces which inflicted several casualties on the enemy. Early Saturday morning, FMLN forces entered the town of Joateca and attacked the barracks [words indistinct] inflicting large casualties on the enemy and disorganizing their military movements.

The enemy forces fled from our attacks. At 0700, the forces of the Honduran Army stationed inside Salvadoran territory approached the town of Joateca to give reinforcements to the Salvadoran Army forces fleeing from the attacks of our forces.

Radio Venceremos hereby informs the people of El Salvador and the world about the presence of Honduran troops in Salvadoran territory. Honduran troops remain in Salvadoran territory, along the border between Honduras and El Salvador.

At approximately 0700 on Saturday, our forces had clashes with the Honduran forces stationed near Joateca that approached to reinforce the troops of the dictatorial regime that were fleeing from our forces' attack.

We repeat: Honduran troops have faced our forces near Joateca, Morazan Department. This proves the participation of the Honduran Army in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. We reveal that along the border between Honduras and El Salvador, in Morazan Department, there are Honduran military contingents inside our territory and that on Saturday, at 0700, they clashed with our FMLN forces that had attacked the town of Joateca with rifles and RPG-2 fire [words indistinct].

'SERIOUS' ARMED CLASH REPORTED IN CINQUERA

PA310229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0102 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--An armed clash in which army counterinsurgency units and the Salvadoran Air Force (FAS) participated, occurred today in Cinquera, 60 km northeast of San Salvador.

Military spokesmen today reported from Sensuntepeque, capital of Cabanas Department where Cinquera is located that the action began when a patrol was ambushed by guerrillas. The members of the patrol left their vehicle and after hiding called the Cinquera military unit for reinforcements.

A military spokesman said that a serious clash between all the armed forces of Cinquera and several hundred guerrillas then took place. The commanders of the troops which repelled the attack decided to ask for air support since the guerrillas were using mortar fire as well as rifles.

According to the military sources, 90 minutes after the battle began, two FAS planes arrived and bombed and machinegunned the area until the guerrillas left the town. According to the military sources, in their flight the guerrillas left some weapons, ammunition, food, medicine and propaganda of the Popular Liberation Forces (EPL) which usually operate in the area.

According to the military report, soldiers began to comb the area in search of the guerrilla hideouts once the battle ended.

TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN CHALATENANGO REPORTED

PA012245 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 31 Jan 81 pp 4, 33

[Text] El Jicaro, in the municipality of Las Vueltas, and El Almendrito, Los Ranchos municipality, are two towns in Chalatenango Department that have been harassed by terrorists during the past few days, according to reports from the towns.

It has been reported that the terrorists have temporarily taken control of some hills in the area and from there they exercise some control over the civilian population and have forced many neighbors to flee their towns by making them believe that there will be a battle with the army, as has occurred in some key areas that the terrorists seek. Apparently, the terrorists are applying Vietnamese tactics, according to military sources, and are digging caves in hills to avoid being the target of regular forces.

According to reports, the terrorists have approximately 800 men in each of these areas. This represents a total of 1,600 men.

It has been officially announced that in Chalatenango Department, there is no town under the control of the terrorists and that Arcatao, which was emptied [desocupada] [of terrorists] by its citizens, is now under the protection of security corps.

In military talk, the terrorists are called "bandoleros" who will take advantage of an abandoned town or of its surrounding area to receive parachutists or war materiel dropped in parachutes.

Military Report on Fighting

PA312103 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 Jan 81 pp 4, 46

[Excerpt] Heavy shooting has occurred near San Antonio de los Ranchos, Las Vueltas and San Jose las Flores, Chalatenango Department, according to reports by military spokesmen.

Extremist groups are coming down from the hills to terrorize the inhabitants of those three townships.

Military and security corps agents are combing the entire department in pursuit of extremist redoubts.

Constant patrolling has been instituted and the army has had many confrontations.

The army and the security corps are constantly patrolling the northern highway to stop attacks, robberies and other extremist activities there.

20 PEOPLE KILLED IN OVERNIGHT SKIRMISHES

PA312327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1618 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty bodies have been inspected in the last few hours by the different courts of San Salvador where numerous armed clashes and bomb explosions occurred during the night.

The night from Friday to Saturday has seen the most strife since the curfew was declared 20 days ago, following the beginning of the leftist guerrilla offensive. The curfew prohibits the transit of any person or vehicle (except ambulances) from 1900 to 0500 the following day throughout the country.

Several clashes with cross fire, some almost 40 minutes long, were heard last night in Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, Apopa, Ciudad Delgado and the western bus terminal in Lourdes District, all towns or districts in the outskirts of the capital.

One bomb exploded at the Apopa municipal palace at 0530 this morning, destroying the mayor's offices and wounding three treasury policemen who were guarding the building.

FMLN WAR BULLETINS REPORT COMBAT ACTIONS

Bulletin No 20

PA301353 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[War bulletin No 20, dated 29 January 1981, released by the Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command]

[Text] Yesterday we released war bulletin No 19 which covered actions reported up to Tuesday, 27 January. The following actions have now been added to these:

At 2000 our revolutionary forces attacked enemy positions in Meanguera and Cacahuatique in Morazan Department.

Actions of Wednesday, 28 January: No less than 20 casualties were inflicted on the puppet army in several actions by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] in San Esteban Catarinas, San Vicente Department. There were armed clashes in the townships of San Marcos Lempa, Piedra Blanca, and Jiquilisco. Our fighting militia units staged operations in the cities of Mejicanos and Cuscatancingo.

For its part, the enemy launched criminal operations in central San Miguel Department.

As an expression of the people's power, the people of Morazan will begin to produce sugar for their own consumption, thus combating the speculators and government accomplices.

In Meanguera and Jocoaitique, Morazan Department, special counterinsurgency commandos were ambushed by FMLN forces. No casualties were reported on our side. Our revolutionary forces ambushed a national guard patrol in Azacualpa, 3 km from Meanguera, Morazan Department.

In San Francisco Canton, Azacualpa Hill, Morazan Department, FMLN forces surrounded and ambushed several national guard units. We announce with pleasure that at 0830 FMLN combatants ambushed a vehicle carrying combined enemy forces from Suchitoto to San Salvador at km 23 on that highway. At least 20 casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

In Corinto, Morazan Department, total calm is reported and the FMLN forces have absolute control. The movement of the enemy in the zone is virtually impossible.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death! We will win!
El Salvador, Thursday, 29 January 1981, 1630 hours.
Command post, Information Section, FMLN General Command.

Bulletin No 21

PA311519 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 81

[War bulletin No 21 issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, on 29 January 1981; read by FMLN spokesman Victor Guerrero--recorded]

[Text] The Information Section of the headquarters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front informs the Salvadoran people and all the peoples of the world that on Wednesday, 28 January 1981 at 1630, the enemy invaded the Cantons of El Jicaro and Perico, Chalatenango Department, committing all kinds of abuses against the defenseless civilian population. On 18, 19 and 20 January, the puppet army invaded El Paisnal and later Quezaltepeque, San Salvador Department. Our forces, in defense of the people, entered into combat with the enemy. The toll of that action was: 5 casualties for the FMLN, 19 from among the defenseless civilian population and no less than 30 casualties sustained by the enemies of our class.

Fighting in San Carlos Lempa, Usulutan Department. The FMLN forces set several ambushes for the enemy, the 2d Infantry Brigade on the Guazapa Highway. Also on Wednesday, 28 January, in El Paisnal, a clean-up operation was staged by the FMLN, which expelled several informers and Death Squad elements from the area. On Wednesday, 28 January, in San Salvador an army patrol of the first division of the San Carlos garrison near the emigration offices was ambushed. Again, on Wednesday, 28 January, there were militia actions consisting of burning buses, which paralyzed the public transportation system in San Salvador. The actions took place on routes 2 and 4.

Wednesday, 28 January: Machinegunning of the Guatemalan Embassy because of its responsibility in the crimes against the civilian population.

Thursday, 29 January 1981, 1800: A preliminary report from the eastern region confirms that there is relative peace in the area. This week the FMLN forces have maintained control over an extensive area. Reports from Cacahuatique, Jocoaitique, Torola, San Fernando, Villa del Rosario, Meanguera, and so forth in Morazan Department, confirm that they are isolated by land.

To enhance mobility and to hinder the movements of the enemy, our forces have staged activities to sabotage the electrical energy and telecommunications in an area comprised of Osicala, Delicias, Coateca, Perquin, Meanguera, Villa del Rosario and (Olaiquin). Additionally, the electrical plant located at Km 18 of the highway to San Francisco Gotera, was destroyed.

The vast genocidal operation that the enemy sought to carry out failed overwhelmingly because of deficiencies in artillery and the low morale of the troops which prevented the army from organizing the offensive and because of the courage and heroism of the FMLN fighters who thwarted the enemy's intentions.

Bulletin No 22

PA011703 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Feb 81

[War bulletin No 22 by the Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command, released in San Salvador at 1500 on 31 January --read by two unidentified announcers]

[Text] The Information Section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front informs the Salvadoran people and all peoples of the world:

On 29 January at 2100 our forces took over the town of Conchagua, La Union Department. The military garrison was harassed for more than 3 hours, a rally was organized with a large turnout by the people and then the mayor's office was set on fire. Our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion after inflicting an unspecified number of casualties on the enemy.

On 30 January the enemy undertook a vast genocidal operation against positions on the slopes of San Vicente Volcano in the central war front. Mortar fire and a contingent of about 200 soldiers were involved in the operation. The FMLN forces stationed in the area sucessfully repelled the attack without sustaining any casualties.

In Cinquera, Chalatenango Department, FMLN forces ambushed an army convoy with mines, rifles and mortar fire. The ambushed convoy desperately asked the air force for support in order to escape. Fierce fighting followed during which two air force units savagely and cowardly bombed and strafed with areas inhabited by defenseless civilians. The confrontation lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours and we sustained no casualties. At 1900 our forces attacked and harassed the outpost of Aguazarca, Chalatenango Department.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NICARAGUAN AIR ATTACK

PA310359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0106 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Foreign Ministry announced today that a Nicaraguan Air Force helicopter flew over Honduran territory and machinegunned Honduran troops. No casualties were reported.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry communique says that a protest note will be sent to the Nicaraguan Government regarding the violation of Honduran Air Space and the machine-gunning of its soldiers.

The communique says that the incident occurred at a place called El Jicaro, in the eastern Department of Paraiso, some 10 km from the border with Nicaragua. It also says that when the soldiers were attacked they took refuge in a peasant's home. Later they picked up some of the bullets fired from the helicopter gunship and sent them to the Foreign Ministry which now has them as irrefutable proof of the attack.

According to the Honduran foreign minister, the attack occurred last Tuesday and the delay in presenting the protest and revealing it to the new media "was because of the lack of communications with the area in which the attack occurred."

ARMS CACHE REPORTEDLY FOR HONDURAN SUBVERSIVES

PA301607 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1525 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--According to the newspaper LA PRENSA, an arsenal large enough to arm 500 people which was found by the Honduran Army 2 weeks ago was intended for a Honduran subversive movement and not for Salvadoran guerrillas.

The paper says it obtained the information from reliable sources and regrets that the police, "perhaps for strategic reasons," have not released any details on the operation.

The weapons were located in a van, a warehouse and in several houses in Comayagua Department, in the central region of Honduras. It was originally believed they were intended for the Salvadoran guerrilla.

The police and armed forces have not denied or rejected reports on the seizure of the weapons or given any explanation about a large security operation throughout the country, including searches of houses, persons and vehicles.

According to LA PRENSA, police have arrested some 18 persons and unravelled the plot of a Honduran subversive movement.

It was reported unofficially that the arms seized included Belgian-made Fal rifles, Israeli-made Galil rifles, German-made G-3 rifles, ammunition for these weapons and shells for 81-mm mortars.

According to the paper, the guerrillas were found near the construction site of a military airbase and they could have easily had received the weapons by plane because the construction company has not yet finished the project and there were no guards.

The paper also reported that a large quantity of "revolutionary" bonds bearing pictures of known leftist leaders were seized.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS FSLN WON'T AID SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

PA301528 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Daniel Ortega has said that if the Salvadoran guerrillas ask the Nicaraguan Government for aid, it will not be given. He added that the Honduran Government is not helping the anti-Sandinists, but that those helping them are certain military officers acting independently.

He said: The Salvadoran revolution is theirs; the Nicaraguan revolution is ours. We are not exporting our revolution; the Sandinism is solely Nicaraguan.

Ortega said: Our strategy in the face of attacks by words and deeds is the domestic militia. He said it is the best strategy. We have 200,000 militiamen and we will have 20,000 more, he added. We will have a demonstration of youths who will join the militias.

Ortega made these remarks in a news conference last night. He said the bomb that damaged the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador could have been the explosion of a truck loaded with ammunition. The headquarters of the Social Christian Party is located next to the Nicaraguan Embassy and there is a military post across the street.

Ramirez Mercado [as heard] said that fortunately the embassy personnel were not harmed. He noted that the property damage is heavy.

Ramirez Mercado held a news conference in Managua last night. The main topic he discussed was the explosion of the bomb at the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Salvador. He said that if it is proven that the attack was aimed at the embassy, Nicaragua will officially protest to El Salvador.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO HONDURAS

PA300449 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has announced that it has presented a formal note of vigorous protest to the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Honduras.

The note refers to the killing of seven companeros of the Sandinist People's Army committed by terrorist bands based in Honduran territory. It states that these counter-revolutionary individuals organize and launch their attacks with such freedom that it is difficult to believe that there are any restrictive measures to prevent such criminal incursions.

Finally, the note demands an explanation of this event, which is only the most recent incident of what has become a customary phenomenon on the Nicaraguan border with Honduras.

Further Details

PA311948 Paris AFP in Spanish 1459 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Jan (AFP)--Nicaragua formally protested to the Hondruan Government "over the frequent forays by counterrevolutionaries from Honduran soil which are detrimental to Nicaraguan property and lives," it was learned here today.

The protest was carried by Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Suarez to Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign secretary, who yesterday vowed "to follow through with it and give specific instructions for a thorough investigation into the incidents."

The Nicaraguan diplomat told AFP that "counterrevolutionaries are constantly violating Nicaraguan territory from their hideouts on Honduran soil."

Suarez asserted that "counterrevolutionaries in Honduras have the right to move about without concern, which detracts from the country's neutrality."

Suarez concluded by saying that both the Nicaraguan reconstruction government and he personally trust the Honduran Government "will from now on try to prevent a recurrence of the incidents that have promptly the protest letter."

NO 'OFFICIAL NOTICE' ON U.S. LOAN SUSPENSION

PA301637 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City, (ANN)--Alfredo Cesar, minister of the Nicaraguan financing system, has said here in a news conference that the Nicaraguan Government has not received any official notice of changes in the disbursement of the remaining $15 million of the $75 million loan granted by the United States. He recalled that the government of President Carter granted an aid package made up of $70 million in soft loans and $5 million in donations. Of this figure, he said, Nicaragua has used $60 million and is currently filing the prerequisites and going through the procedures that will permit it to receive the remaining $15 million.

Cesar added that a proposal has been made for another package of $40 million. Regarding the conditions set forth by the United States of channeling 60 percent of the loan to the private sector and of not exporting revolution, the Nicaraguan minister said the first point was accepted because it was in line with the present structure of the country's economy.

Regarding the second aspect, he explained that it was a condition that the U.S. Congress imposed on the U.S. president and therefore was a domestic problem of the United STates.